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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Pacific Note from the Prussian Foreign Office.

The French Circular Satisfactory to the Prussian Government.

The Cretan War---An American Vessel Interfered with by the Turks.

Gen. Garibaldi the Guest of the Prussian Ambassador in Florence.

PRUSSIA.

Pacific Note from the Foreign Office.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 7—Evening.

A pacific note has been issued from the Prussian Foreign Office, in which the recent note of M. MOUSTIER, the French Foreign Minister, is alluded to as highly satisfactory to the Prussian Government.

CANDIA.

An American Vessel Interfered with by the Turkish Authorities.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Advices from the Island of Candia report that the Turkish authorities interfered with an American vessel, which was aiding the escape of Cretan refugees, and compelled it to desist.

ITALY.

Honors to Garibaldi in Florence.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Gen. GARIBALDI, while on his way to Geneva to participate in the Radical Peace Congress, passed through this city, and during his stay here an invitation of the Count DE USEDOM, Minister of Prussia to Florence, dined with him at the Palace of the Prussian Legation.

AUSTRIA.

Reorganization of the Council of Ministers.

VIENNA, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Baron VON BEUST has reorganized the Council of Ministers as follows:

The Prince CHARLES VON ANERSPERG will preside.

Dr. JOHN N. BERGER is appointed Minister of Justice, GISKRA Minister of the Interior, and HERBST Minister of Public Instruction.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A New Interoceanic Line to be Established Across Nicaragua.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 7—Evening.

FRANCIS MORRIS, of New-York, has recently concluded here an arrangement with Capt. PIM, of the Royal Navy, looking to the establishment of a new interoceanic line across Nicaragua by railroad, connecting with steamers on the lake.

The Schooner Yacht John T. Ford.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 7—Evening.

The little schooner yacht *John T. Ford*, from Baltimore for Paris, before reported capsized at the entrance of the British Channel, was found a day or two since on the coast of Ireland, near Queenstown, whither she had drifted. Valuable papers and other articles were found on board and taken to a place of safety.

The Irish Police and the Late Fenian Outbreak.

DUBLIN, Saturday, Sept. 7.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to-day decorated with medals those members of the Irish Police who distinguished themselves by their services during the late Fenian outbreak.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 7—Noon.

Consols, 94¾ for money.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77⅛
Erie Railway Shares	45⅛
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	22⅛

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 7—3 P. M.

Consols for money	94¾

United States Five-twenty Bonds are firmer and quoted at 73¾.

Illinois Central Railway shares	77⅛
Erie Railway shares	45⅛

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds, 22⅛.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 7—5 P. M.

The following are the latest financial quotations: Consols closed weak at 94¾.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77⅛
Erie Railway Shares	45⅛
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	22

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Sept 7—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77 for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 7—Noon.

Cotton dull. The estimated sales to-day are 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 10d., and Middling Orleans at 10¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 13s. 4d. for White California. Corn, 35s. 6d. Barley, 5s. Oats, 3s. 5d. Peas, 42s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 50s. Beef, 147s. 6d. Lard, 47s. 3d. Pork, 70s. Bacon, 43s.

PRODUCE—Resin, Common, 7s. 6d.; Medium, 12s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. Petroleum—Spirits, 9½d., and Refined, 1s. 5d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 7—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.; Whale Oil, £40; Sperm Oil, £115; Linseed Oil, £39; Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 7—3 P. M.

Cotton is easier, and rather more is doing. The sales to-day amount to 10,000 bales. The closing quotations are as follows:

Middling Uplands	10d.
Middling Orleans	10¼d.

BREADSTUFFS are firm. Corn closes at 35s. 6d.; Wheat at 13s. 4d. for White California; Barley at 5s.; Oats at 3s. 5d.; and Peas at 42s.

PROVISIONS—The following are the closing quotations: Cheese, 50s.; Beef, 147s. 6d. Lard, 47s. 3d. Pork, 70s., and Bacon, 43s.

PRODUCE—Resin, Common, 7s. 6d.; Medium, 12s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Pot Ashes. 31s. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. Petroleum, Spirits, 10d.; Refined, 1s. 5d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 7—3 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. Oils—Whale, £40; Sperm, £115; Linseed, £39; Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Sept. 7—Evening.

Petroleum has declined 2 francs, and closes at 52 francs 50 centimes ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, Saturday, Sept. 7—3 P. M.

The steamship *Brittania*, Capt. LAIRD, from New-York on the 24th of August, arrived here this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, Sept. 7—Evening.

The Inman steamship *City of New-York*, Capt. ROSKELL, which left New-York on the 28th of August, arrived at this port to-day, and sailed for Liverpool.

BY STEAMSHIP TO AUG. 27.

The steamer *Hermann*, from Bremen Aug. 24 and Southampton Aug. 27, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is two days later than that received by the *Persia*.

The Queen has brought to a close her visit to the Scottish border, where from her noble host and hostesses downward she has been received in a most loyal and affectionate spirit. The Queen and royal party have arrived at Balmoral.

A telegram from Odessa of Aug. 25, says: "The *Quaker City*, with 70 American excursionists, arrived here on the 22d and proceeded on the 24th to the Crimea."

The *Court Journal* says the Princess of Wales is still suffering much from the stiffness of her leg. It will, it is feared, be long ere she is completely convalescent.

The London *Star* states that the Abyssinian expedition seems to be determined upon. The Admiralty have issued invitations for tenders for troop ships. The tenders are to be sent in by the 27th. Not much time has been lost since Parliament was prorogued in making ready for this most unwise expedition.

The *Journal d'Anvers* says that the Empress CHARLOTTE has for some days past resumed her painting implements, which she uses with considerable skill.

The Posen *Gazette* declares the Chassepot rifle superior to the Prussian needle-gun. Competitive essays have been made with the two. More than fifty officers witnessed them. The arrangement was to fire with each weapon for one minute. The needle-gun fired eight rounds and struck the target eight times. The Chassepot fired ten shots and was loaded the eleventh within the minute. It also reached the target eight times. The two guns were afterward fired together during half a minute. The needle-gun discharged three shots and the Chassepot five.

The *Patrie* says in relation to the Anglo-French Cable, that the preliminary soundings commenced four months ago and are complete. The cable will be laid from Brest to St. Pierre Miquelon, it having been ascertained that the bottom of the ocean along that line is favorable. From St. Pierre it will go along the coast of New-Brunswick, and the shores of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut. A direct line from Brest to New-York would offer many difficulties, owing to the tremendous depth of some parts of the ocean, where soundings have not been found. The immersion of the cable now making in London is to begin next May, and the *Great Eastern* is to be employed to lay it. It is hoped that a month will suffice for the work, and that in July, 1868, at latest, France and the European Continent will be in direct telegraphic communication with America.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes that the translation of the ashes of the Duke of Reichstadt to Paris will probably be the only result of the meeting of the Emperors at Salzburg.

The *Times* Paris correspondent states that the French Government are so anxious to provide for the better protection of their frontier, that 500 stone masons are being engaged at Basel, to be employed on the works of Belfort, in Alsace.

In its annual journey west the cholera has now reached as far as Pesth, Wilna and Upper Silesia. In Berlin a special hospital is being made ready.

The Emperor and Empress of the French arrived at the Tuileries Aug. 24. The *Moniteur* says that their Majesties were received at Strasburg with indescribable enthusiasm.

The Florence *Opinione* says that the total amount of Church property which will be immediately put up to public auction is valued at 150,000,000 lire.

The *New Free Press* of the 25th announces that the Conference of Austrian and Hungarian deputies have declared that 25 per cent. is the maximum quota which Hungary is prepared to contribute toward the payment of the interest of the public debt. The differences with England in reference to the practical working of the treaty of commerce have been arranged. According to this arrangement the present duties on imports from England will remain in force so far as the same are not altered by the tariff arrangements entered into by Austria with France and Italy.

A royal decree, dated Aug. 22, has been published, relating to the introduction of a Provincial Diet in Hanover, to consist of 81 members. In this Provincial Diet the great landowners and towns will be represented.

A dispatch from Stuttgardt says: "Bavaria and Wurtemburg decline joining a South German Confederation under the leadership of Austria, but prefer to remain as independent States, with the freedom of forming what alliances may seem needful to them."

The Spanish insurrection continued. Private advices from Saragossa to the 12th inst., stated that the Twenty-second Regiment of Navarre Infantry had been completely beaten by the insurgents in Aragon. After a number of contradictory dispatches had been received from the different Provinces a telegram from Perpignan, dated Aug. 25, announced that the insurrection was assuming important proportions. The local authorities were losing ground. On the 23d the insurgents, acting under the command of BALDRICH, destroyed the Alcantara regiment, and a squadron of cavalry was put to flight. The insurrectionary forces in Catalonia number 8,000 men. The news of the death of Gen. MANZO was confirmed.

A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Turkish cruiser *Izeddin*, after a desperate engagement with the Greek blockade-runner *Arcadi*, in Cretan waters, drove her ashore and destroyed her, with great loss of life. The *Izeddin* was repairing damages.

A telegram from St. Petersburgh says: "The commander of the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean announces that while a Russian ship was embarking Cretan refugees she was hailed by a Turkish steamer. Both vessels were prepared for action. At the negotiations which ensued, the Chief of OMAR PASHA's staff declared that the responsibility would rest with the Russian commander if, after the transport of these Cretan families, the insurrection should spread.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

The Insurgents in the Province of Lerida.

The following is an extract from the latest official dispatches published by the Captain-General of Catalonia:

In the Province of Lerida the band under CONTRERAS, about 200 strong, organized at Keller, dispersed a detachment of twenty-one carabineers. On the 18th this band was at Habora and Sors. It is being pursued by the battalion of LAS NAVAS. The band, which was organized at Ayton, is broken up, and its scattered members are closely pressed by a column of troops, who have captured a quantity of arms of a very inferior description. The greater part of the band are giving themselves up to the authorities. At Girone there are no insurgents. Those who entered that Province headed by Gen. PIERRAD, (not by CONTRERAS or MILANS, as was stated,) having been pursued, have returned to France, where they were disarmed by the French authorities. They are now all confined in the Citadel of Perpignan. The greatest tranquillity reigns in the Province and perfect loyalty is everywhere displayed. In the Province of Tarragona the insurrectionary bands are flying in all directions and the spirit of the troops is excellent. The military commandant has notified the public that the movement is completely terminated, and that many insurgents are surrendering to the authorities. For this reason the Captain-General has promulgated the following amnesty to all insurgents giving themselves up within three days:

PROCLAMATION.

Several bands of insurgents have been beaten and dispersed. Those who were under the command of the rebels PIERRAD, CONTRERAS and PAJOL have been forced to return to France. Those still in the Province are quite panic-stricken, and a large number of insurgents, harassed by the Queen's troops and dispersed, are unconditionally making their submission and giving up their arms. A faithful interpreter of the magnanimous sentiments of Her Majesty the Queen, (whom God preserve,) and in order to reassure the imprudent, who may have allowed themselves to be misguided in a moment of blindness, and whom I thus distinguish from obstinate rebels, I profit by the spontaneous movement now observable to emancipate them from the stern rigor of military law, and thereby grant a free pardon to all insurgents who, within the rigorous delay of three days, shall present themselves and claim the benefit of the present amnesty.

(Signed) Count DE CHESTE,
BARCELONA, Aug. 19, 1867. Captain-General.

The *España*, a provincial journal, of Aug. 21, says:

The news from Catalonia to-day is completely satisfactory, and in consequence the Captain-General has issued a proclamation granting an amnesty to every one making his submission to the authorities. At Reus perfect tranquillity prevails, and the insurgents who presented themselves at the Priory are dispersing and throwing away their arms. The numerous detachments of troops which are skillfully distributed through that territory which is the revolutionists' principal hope, will utterly destroy the insurgents. Barcelona is perfectly tranquil, and the manufactories are open; the rest of the principality of Catalonia is calm; wherever the insurgents may be they will find the Royal army before them. The band which entered Spain by Upper Aragon is wandering between Hechoana Canfranc, menaced by several combined columns. The attitude of the inhabitants, of the army, and of the authorities, in their efforts to put down this last and supreme effort of revolution, has left nothing to be desired. The bands of AYTONA and other leaders have been beaten almost without offering any resistance.

Martial Law in New-Castile.

The Madrid journals of Aug. 22 state that the Captain-General of New-Castile has issued the following proclamation, establishing martial law throughout that Province and Madrid:

In execution of the orders of the Queen's Government, considering that although nothing has arisen in this Province which could at present alarm persons interested in the maintenance of public tranquillity, it is, on the other hand, indubitably that the insurrectionary movement of some bands in Catalonia and Aragon and the entry of revolutionary refugees might encourage the plans of agitators and ill-disposed persons in all parts. In order to prevent with proper rigor all agitation or attempts of any kind tending to support this rebellion, this capital and the district of the Captain-General are declared in a state of siege. And making use of the powers conferred upon me by article one, chapter three, paragraph seven of the law providing for such a state of affairs, and in virtue of the extraordinary powers specially conferred upon me in the interest of public tranquillity, and for the preservation at any price of the interests of society, I command as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Whoever shall take up arms against the Government and directly or indirectly contribute in any manner whatsoever to the disturbance of public order shall be adjudged guilty of rebellion and will be punished with the penalty of death, in conformity with Art. 26, chapter 10, paragraph 8 of the general regulations of the army. This penalty will be awarded by the Council of War.

ART. 2. Whoever shall, without actually taking up arms, assist the insurgents in any manner whatsoever, by countenancing their plans of disturbance, by neutralizing the means at the disposal of the legal authorities, and preventing the active pursuit and capture of the rebels, will be adjudged as an accomplice in the offence of rebellion and punished accordingly.

ART. 3. Those who shall invite others to revolt, who shall contribute to the spread of alarm, or in any other manner attempt to disturb the public tranquillity, will be punished as an accomplice in this offence.

ART. 4. Every soldier participating in the offences named in this proclamation will be tried and condemned with the utmost severity of the military regulations.

ART. 5. After the publication of this proclamation councils of war will be formed charged to try all persons guilty of the offences herein enumerated.

ART. 6. The ordinary offence of robbery, incendiarism, smuggling, fraud and forgery against the State, and crimes of disobedience and refractoriness to public authority, will be submitted to the Judge of the Council of War, but the prosecution and punishment of the above offences against private individuals will remain vested in the ordinary judges of such offences.

ART. 7. Individuals who shall be led to participate in acts of rebellion or offences against the preservation of order, but who shall present themselves to the authorities within two days after the publication of this proclamation, will be relieved from the penalties which they have incurred, provided they are not among the leaders of the rebellion, while these latter will only be subjected to the penalty which immediately follows, that of death.

ART. 8. The civil and judicial authorities will continue to exercise their ordinary powers in all that does not concern public order; in this respect they will be subordinate to my command, executing all which I may prescribe to them. The laws and general regulations in force must likewise be observed and executed in all matters which are not formally affected by the present proclamation.

(Signed) RAFAEL MAYALDE.
MADRID, Aug. 21.

The Excitement at Other Points.

The Madrid *Gazette* of the 21st contains the following:

"The repeated efforts of the revolutionists openly manifested themselves at Castellon on the evening of the 15th inst. Some men endeavored to disturb public order to the cry of 'Prim and Liberty for Ever!' Order was immediately restored by the small detachment of soldiers on the spot, and the majority of the ringleaders were arrested. At the same time other bands appeared in the environs of Barcelona and the open country of Tarragona. They have also entered at several points on the frontier, including Upper Aragon. Upon the first announcement of their appearance, troops were set in active motion to pursue them. A squadron from Alcantara has defeated a band at Villasar, killing some and making eight insurgents prisoners. Near Reus, 300 men who had left this town have been beaten and dispersed. The aim of the enemies of order had, however, a general character, which rendered it necessary to adopt energetic and decisive measures. It was only after these flagrant manifestations that it was resolved to declare a state of siege in the threatened provinces, and also in the other provinces of the kingdom. The Government have approved the wise measures adopted by the Captains-General of Catalonia and Aragon.

The inhabitants remained tranquil throughout the other parts of the Kingdom, and even upon the territory, where the insurgents are still to be found, although at some points, especially at Villaneuva, Geltra, Kecho, and Anso, considerable depredations have taken place. It is therefore necessary to increase the measures of repression facilitated by the peaceful and sensible attitude of the principal towns, and numerous bodies of troops have been sent in pursuit of any fresh participants in the movements. Those at Lobregat have submitted to the authorities surrendering their arms, and an amnesty has been offered to those who shall submit within three days. After the expiration of that period they will be tried summarily in accordance with the regulations."

The Captain-General of Catalonia, in a telegram dated 20th August, (morning,) says:

"At Rens complete tranquillity prevails. The rebels at Prieuré decrease; they are throwing away their arms and dispersing. I have sent so many troops against them that they will be completely annihilated. I do not fear anything. The factories are working. The battalion of troops under LAS NAVAS will be sure to beat CONTRERAS, who, it appears, is at Sort. The band of AYTONA is dissolved."

The Governor of Tarragona confirms the above news as follows:

"The rebels fly before our columns, who will soon surround them. Their number has been exaggerated, and there are sufficient troops in the province to cope with them. The interruption of communication with Barcelona and Gerona has given rise to fresh apprehensions, but the state of affairs is improving, and the movement is vanquished.

The Commanding General of Lorida confirms the submission of the band at Aytona and other towns. In Aragon, he says, the rebels are concentrated in the valleys of Hecho and Anso. Strong columns of troops will shortly compel them to lay down their arms. The Government has, moreover, sent large reinforcements to the districts comprised in the military operations in order to bring about the immediate restoration of order."

The official extract from the latest dispatches is published by order of the Captain-General:

"For the first time since the insurrectionary movement the mail train has been dispatched to Tarragona. All the telegraphic lines are free. In Aragon the two small bands of insurgents are being actively pursued. Perfect tranquillity prevails throughout the rest of the Peninsula excepting the provinces of Tarragona and Barcelona, where a large number of troops give chase to some badly armed insurgents, who only pillage and afterward take to flight.

A small column from Alcantara defeated yesterday, near Montblanch, the combined insurgents from Valdrick and Lagunero, numbering 300 men. Four were killed, several wounded and many taken prisoners. Two soldiers were wounded.

The column from Granollers, in the wildest part of Serrat and Paig Gracios, overtook and dispersed the band under MACELINO JAVANY. The chief of the detachment of PERELADA reports having taken and captured several rebels and some war material. Gen. IZQUIERDO left Lereda last evening by order of the Captain-General to direct the movements of the battalions which are operating in the province of Tarragona. From all sides many persons tender their submission with or without arms."

Circular of Marshal Narvaez, Minister of War.

On Aug. 19, Marshal NARVAEZ, as Minister of War, addressed the following to the Captains-General:

EXCELLENCY: The Queen (whom God preserve) has deigned, as you have already been informed by telegraph this day, to order you to take the requisite measures that the commanders of the columns operating against the insurgents in your district shall recommend those individuals who may distinguish themselves either in the operations of pursuit or in feats of arms which may occur in such pursuit. In these recommendations, which your Excellency is charged to collect and forward to this Ministry, you will set forth in a clear and detailed manner the action and circumstances connected therewith, in order that the Government, with full knowledge of the cause, may accord in each case either immediate promotion or other suitable recompense.

I command you by order of the Queen, and for your guidance, it being Her Majesty's will that this regulation be published as a general order of the army in your district.

God preserve you many years.

(Signed) DUKE DE VALENCIA.
MADRID, 19th August, 1867.

Latest News from the Provinces.

A dispatch from Madrid, dated Aug. 24, says that private advices from Saragossa to the 12th inst. state that the Twenty-second Regiment of Navarre Infantry had been completely beaten by the insurgents of Aragon. On Aug. 11, at midnight, 700 infantry and a regiment of cuirassiers were dispatched from Madrid by railway to Aragon. Tranquillity prevails in Madrid. It is officially announced that the main body of the insurgents in Aragon is moving toward the French frontier, closely pressed by the royal troops. Gen. MANZO was killed with his Aid-de-Camp in the encounter with the insurgents in Aragon. The royal troops maintained their position and recovered the General's body. This misfortune had, however, no influence on the operations of the insurgents, who had been forced to retire, and other columns, under the orders of VEGA and SIELONA, were driving them toward the frontier. Nine hundred and eighty insurgents, the remainder of the bands of ELENDA and BALDRICH, in the Province of Barcelona, had given themselves up to SANTA COLONNA. Official dispatches published in Madrid on the evening of the 24th state that 480 wounded insurgents have surrendered in Catalonia to the military authorities. *La France* of the 25th says that all dispatches from Spain state that everywhere the army was faithful to its colors, and that the insurgents were everywhere beaten. The same paper also states, in contradiction to the assertion of the *Diritto*, that no note had been sent by the Italian Government to Paris on the occasion of the concentration of French troops on the Italian frontier. The *Temps* announces that an encounter has taken place in Aragon between a body of the insurgents and the royal troops, commanded by MANZO DE ZUGINGA. Three hundred men were killed, among whom was MANZO, and a portion of the troops passed over to the insurgents. The *Epoque* publishes news announcing that desertions were commencing in the Spanish army on a large scale.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN.

Preparations for the Expedition.

From the London Times, Aug. 27.

The preparations for the Abyssinian campaign are now fairly begun. Yesterday the departments in Woolwich Arsenal received instructions from the War Department to occupy themselves in the arrangements for furnishing the expedition, which is to be dispatched to India with the slightest possible delay. The members of the Ordnance Select Committee continued their investigation of the pack-saddles and mountain transport, already referred to in the *Times*, and urged the necessity of carrying out the proposal of Capt. FENN with all reasonable haste. A number of mules and bât animals, it is stated, are to be purchased at Malta and Gozo for the mountain service. A large amount of stores of every conceivable kind necessary for the campaign, to be dispatched in transit to Malta, will shortly be in readiness for shipment at Woolwich, including 7-pounder rifled guns, with complete equipment and stores, the efficiency and abundance of which the country has reason to be well satisfied with. Col. CAMPBELL, superintending the Royal gun factories at Woolwich, has, moreover, been instructed to prepare two additional batteries of steel guns as adjuncts to the brass batteries in course of preparation on the approved system alluded to. The new batteries will fire the same species of projectile—namely, a 7-pound shot. The weight of each gun will not exceed 150 pounds. Twelve carriages, also of steel, for their equipment, are to be made in the Royal Carriage Department at Woolwich, under the direction of Co. CLERK; the weight of each carriage without wheels will be less than one cwt., and they will thus be available for transport in the most rugged and difficult passes of the enemy's country. Capt. GORDON, Superintendent of the Military Stores, was on Sunday in consultation with Sir JOHN PAKINGTON and the various officials of the War Department in Pall Mall, and was instructed to urge the matter forward without delay. The manufacture of the new batteries will occupy about six weeks, and it is a matter of doubt if their assistance will then be required. Col. BOXER, commanding the Department of the Royal Laboratory, has given directions for the issue of case shot and a thorough supply of stores for their own use when ready. The expedition will be under the chief command of Major-Gen. NAPIER and Brig.-Gen. STAVELEY. A rumor was current yesterday at the Military Train Camp at Woolwich that the Seventeenth Troop, Capt. CORBETT, Eighteenth, Capt. BABY, the Nineteenth, Capt. M'NEIL, and the Twentieth, Capt. BRUCE, are to be held in readiness for departure; but as the whole of the troops will be supplied from India it is probable that the Military Train will be held in reserve only to compose a relief for India.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Policy of the Past and That of the Future.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 23.

Every concession to liberty in France adds a new security to peace. *Peace without liberty is a plant without soil, sun, or air. If the Second Empire is to be peace, it must cease to be a government of soldiery, functionaries, and police*, and become a government of responsible agents consulting and coöperating with freely and faithfully elected representatives of the people. The chief of the State will then be relieved of the burden of responsibilities too heavy for any human being to bear alone; he will no longer be held accountable for the occasional failures of a Second Providence; he will not be compelled to *have recourse to the arts of a theatrical manager who is always preparing surprises and effects for an impatient and sceptical public*; he will be content with the safer and simpler part of an impartial and disinterested guardian of the rights and liberties of all the people, without distinction of opinion; he will hold the balance of parties without throwing his weight into either scale; his only solicitude will be to ascertain precisely the bent and aim of the public mind and will, and to guide his policy in accordance with the wishes and the interest of an instructed and enlightened nation. To those who compare the dangers and troubles of personal government and absolute power with the security and ease of a constitutional Sovereign, who can do no wrong because his Ministers are always responsible to the judgment of a free Parliament and a free public opinion, it seems almost incredible *that a ruler who seeks to found a national dynasty should resort to all the practices of an electioneering agent, to corruption and intimidation in their grossest forms*, for the sake of obtaining a delusive representation of the national will, and wielding an uncontrolled initiative by virtue of a simulated majority of silent and subservient constituencies. After fifteen years' lease of this hazardous supremacy, it may easily be believed that the Emperor NAPOLEON is not unwilling to make some gradual approaches to a system of government more consistent with the last admonitions of his uncle, and with the civilization of the present age. *Personal Government, deriving its power from a suffrage which is vitiated at its source is, after all, but a fool's paradise.* Sooner or later the dream of omnipotence and infallibility must be dissolved, and the reality of mortal conditions and human infirmities must be felt. Fortunate is the ruler in such a case who shakes off the cloak of self-deception which his flatterers have thrown around him before it is too late. What disastrous errors might not have been prevented or avoided had the Emperor of the French consented only seven years since to *let the electors speak for themselves without the intervention of the Minister of the Interior and his Prefects*, and to give the intelligence and independence of the country free utterance, whether in public meetings or in the Press. Had he not treated the Liberal Opposition in the Chambers as an insignificant and factious minority, *he might have escaped the greatest calamity of his reign*, and at this moment France, instead of being an object of suspicion and alarm to all her neighbors, armed to the teeth in the midst of a festival of peace, and raising up on her frontiers by the force of her sinister example a formidable rival to her restless and threatened pretensions, might be dominating all Europe by the moral strength of her recovered liberties, and the generous fervor of her emancipated genius. What has France gained abroad by even the best acts of a personal Government? She has liberated Italy and *alienated the gratitude of Italians; contributed at least by her neutrality to the supremacy of Prussia in Germany, and, through Prussia, to the unity of Germany; and roused the defiance of Prussia and the angry distrust of all Germany* by her tardy diplomatic intervention in behalf of Austria, and her secret negotiations with the Grand Duke of Luxemburg. She has played with the Russian alliance and coquetted with the cause of Poland, and earned *the ironical congratulations of Prince Gortschakoff and a vint of the Czar*. And now she is said to be concerting the terms of an alliance with poor, buffeted, distracted Austria, for the purpose of preserving the peace of Europe. This alliance with Austria on behalf of European peace, is the latest masterpiece of that policy of France in which France has no other lot or part than that of a waiter upon the Providence she has chosen to decide her destinies. *The peace of Europe must indeed be in difficulties if it has no other and no better securities than these conversations at Salsburg.*

Perhaps, however, an attentive eye may discern better hopes of peace in some recent aspects of the home policy of the Emperor NAPOLEON. Among these we gladly recognize the symptoms of convalescence in the organs of public opinion in Paris. Although the promises of the Imperial letter of Jan. 19 still remain to be performed, it is clear that *the condition of the independent Press in the capital is materially changed for the better since that date.* "Warnings" have almost ceased; and the Government has replied to the critics of its administrative acts by "communications" in the nature of apologies, which the journals are reasonably enough obliged to insert, but not obliged to leave unanswered. This is *a happy and a creditable change in the relations between the Government and the Press.* No one who has taken up an independent Parisian journal within the last six months can have failed to notice the boldness with which such "burning" topics as the Mexican expedition have been treated. Indeed, the whole foreign and domestic policy of the Empire is reviewed day by day with unsparing severity. We trust the French Government has the sagacity to perceive that *its dignity and credit abroad are rather increased than weakened by this liberty.* Nothing has injured the dignity and credit of the Second Empire so much as the supposition which it has provoked that it cannot bear to be discussed. Our only regret is that this comparative liberty of the Parisian Press is not extended to the few independent journals in the provinces. No doubt the Parisians are more intractable, and since they persist in sending none but Opposition members to the Chamber, it is only decent in the Government to show a certain deference for the obstinate sincerity of their convictions, and to allow them a certain freedom of expression. But in the provinces, where the Prefects can warn, or suspend, or suppress a journal without exciting the attention of all Europe, the rare and struggling liberal journals are still liable to perish for offences which their brethren in the capital commit with impunity. Of course this impunity is only tolerated; it is purely arbitrary and permissive. A Paris journal may be as bold as Junius to-day, and silent as the grave to-morrow, unless it will stoop to be as panegyrical as the *Constitutionnel*.

This is not what in a free country is known as liberty of the Press; and our liberal contemporaries over the water would undoubtedly prefer a stringent press law to the good pleasure of a Minister of the Interior. But it betokens at least *something like a sense of shame in the Government that tolerates and permits so considerable an approach to that liberty which almost all the neighbors of France enjoy.*

The Liberty of the Subject.

Paris (Aug. 23) Correspondence of the London Morning Herald.

A most important case as regards the liberty of the subject was tried yesterday before the Correctional Tribunal of Paris. On the 5th of June last, as the Emperor of the French and the Czar were driving to the Opera, along the Boulevards, shouts of *Vive la Pologne* were raised by a portion of the crowd. A cloud of policemen in uniform and in plain clothes immediately rushed to the spot, and arrested several persons. They were subjected to a protracted period of preventive imprisonment, but were ultimately released, the *Juge d'Instruction* having come to the conclusion that the cry of *Vive la Pologne* was not seditious. Among the persons thus arrested was a M. TARENT, a respectable lithographer, who was looking on. He uttered no shout, but as he was in the neighborhood of the noisy group he was mistaken for one of them. An Inspector of Police, in plain clothes, rushed at and collared him, dragged him off to the Police Station and there knocked him down, ejaculating, "You are a scoundrel." These facts are stated in the report of the *Juge d'Instruction*, who dismissed the charge against M. TARENT; it is also satisfactorily established that he offered no resistance when arrested, though from the fact of the policeman being out of uniform he would have been justified in doing so. M. TARENT thought that to be arrested, knocked down, insulted, and preventively imprisoned for having committed no earthly offence, required redress, he, therefore, prosecuted the Inspector of Police for illegal arrest, blows, and insults, all of which offences are duly provided for by Articles 343 and 311 of the penal code. The facts related above were yesterday fully admitted, but the public prosecutor took the defence of the Inspector of Police, and laid down that under Article 75 of the Constitution of the Year VIII., (1800,) the defendant was a public functionary, and that he could not be prosecuted without the authorization of the Council of State having been previously obtained. The Court adopted this view, and in an elaborate judgment set forth that this mere policeman was a representative of the Government, and enjoyed as such an immunity which the Council of State alone could remove, consequently it declined to entertain the complaint, and dismissed the case with costs.

The French Army at Chalons.

Chalons (Aug. 24) Correspondence of the London Times.

When I was last here, just six years ago, the French army and French military institutions were at their zenith, the pride of every right-minded Frenchman, and an object of admiration, perhaps of envy, and certainly of imitation to foreign nations. The long and arduous struggle in the Crimea had brought into relief the resources and vitality of the system, while the rapid campaign in Italy had proved in the most brilliant manner that the soldier of the Second Empire was the worthy successor of the conqueror of a hundred battles. The French army had found itself side by side or opposed to all the great European armies but one, and had carried off the palm. It became the prototype which the armies proudest of their renown were not ashamed to study, while young rising armies tried to imitate it to the best of their power. It is but justice to say that the man who had most reason to be proud of this exalted position of the French army in the eyes of the world, and who had likewise the greatest interest to keep it in this position, was not so elated by his success as to forget that the greater the eminence attained, the greater must be the exertion to retain it. On the contrary, without playing the soldier after the pattern more or less of all continental sovereigns who can or cannot afford it, every success seemed only a new reason for introducing improvements and trying experiments. Thus during the Crimean war the want of seasoned soldiers had been very much felt, and the superiority of the professional soldier, like, for instance, the Zouave, over the young weakly conscript, with little heart in his work, had become apparent; so while the war was still going on, the Garde Impériale, almost entirely composed of reënlisted soldiers, was formed, and the "Caisse de l'Armée" introduced a sort of compromise between conscription and voluntary enlistment. Nor was the interval between the Crimean and the Italian wars lost. Not only was the rearmament of the whole infantry with rifles completed, but, unknown to every one—almost to the army itself—France remodeled her whole field artillery and surprised the military world by opposing rifled field ordnance to the old-fashioned Austrian guns. The Italian war itself became the starting-point of not less important changes. By the introduction of arms of precision a thorough change in the evolutions of infantry had become inevitable. The manual of 1831 was therefore set aside as too clumsy and slow, and replaced by a new one in 1861. The formation three deep, which had existed since the First Empire, was rejected, and a uniform system of light infantry drill introduced, analogous to that hitherto in use with the *chasseurs-à-pied*. It simplified evolutions, prescribed a more rapid pace, and paid particular attention to skirmishing. At the same time the cavalry drill was remodeled in the same direction. The Italian war had sufficiently demonstrated the necessity of making that arm of the service more efficient. It was here, in the Camp of Chalons, that the new system was put to the test. Six years have passed since and the system has become obsolete, and for the last three months 40,000 men of all arms have been trying to invent rather than to test a new system. France has fared with her army as English manufacturers have fared with their cutlery and machinery since the first great Exhibition. The most despised competitor has beaten her in the race, and she finds herself in the humiliating position of being obliged to strain every nerve to come up with him. The explanation must be, not that France has been slow, for she has been improving her army steadily, but that some one else has been faster. That it should be precisely the Power which has had no war since 1815 is certainly greatly to the credit of Prussia. While other War Departments were cautioned and urged in vain to open their eyes to the radical change produced by the invention of breech-loaders, Prussia had adopted them for years. But if the position of France as the first military Power has been somewhat impaired in the eyes of the world, it does not seem as if the confidence of the French army itself had been much shaken. Of course the French soldier is too intelligent not to appreciate the advantage of the new arm which gives him so much less trouble in loading, but as for the experiments to find new evolutions suited to the breech-loader, he rather shrugs his shoulder at them, and thinks that in the end it all comes to the same. He did very well with the old drill-book, such as it was. I remember he found the new-fangled one in 1861 a great bore, and now he is decidedly of opinion that when the moment comes he will do it somehow or other in his own way, with or without drill, mostly against the drill-book. There is a good deal of common sense in this. While drill-books were only invented to teach the soldier what was absolutely useless, impracticable, and often very dangerous in the face of the enemy, the French soldier found a way of his own out of the difficulty; he practiced in the Crimea, as well as in Italy, a rule of thumb system of his own, imported from Africa, which consisted in choosing the shortest and quickest way to get to the place he was ordered to go to. He trusted to a sort of natural cohesion on the part of his comrades not to be left by himself. As for those in the upper spheres, the younger ones are certainly fully aware of the importance of the movement, but the great mass of them are almost more difficult to move here than in any country. It is the same as with all branches of French administration; somehow or other the lively, versatile Frenchman becomes invariably the most pedantic and dullest and most obstinate man in office. There was a curious story current in this respect shortly before the Italian war, which, even if invented, characterises the French War Department. The Emperor asked Marshal VAILLANT, then Minister of War, to examine the new rifled gun which has since been introduced on the model of 1858, not telling him that he had anything to do with the invention, but presenting it as that of a well-known Captain, now a Colonel, who by some is thought to be indeed the real inventor. After useless delays and after much pressing, the War Department condemned the gun as thoroughly worthless. The Emperor smiled, and informed the Marshal that he had already a good number of batteries ready, and that the question now was only to teach the gunners how to use them. As you know, since that time the French gun of 1858 has become the model almost universally adopted on the Continent. It seems that in this instance, likewise, the Emperor has taken the initiative, infusing thus a life into all the experiments made at Chalons which they otherwise would not have possessed. Not only have there been most extensive trials made with the Chassepot rifle and infantry evolutions on a system new in France, cavalry and artillery manœuvres, sham-fights and attacks on the "White works," but outpost works, *reconnaissances*, and other operations simulating real warfare. As regards the new rifle, it is, of course, difficult to know how far it answers all expectations. Indeed, no amount of trial in a camp can really serve as a test. That the arm as such is infinitely superior in efficiency to the old one there can be but little doubt. It was tried in the most practical manner against the best description of the old—namely, the short rifle of the chasseurs-à-pied—and showed a decided superiority, which may not be so much owing to the excellence of the particular breech-loader as to the advantages of a breech-loader over a muzzle-loader. A *peloton* of chasseurs-à-pied, who, as you know, are specially drilled in rifle shooting, was made to advance toward the butt from one thousand to two hundred and fifty metres, firing at discretion. The result was, 14 to 15 per cent. of the bullets hit the target, while a *peloton* of infantry soldiers taken at random lodged under the same circumstances, and within the same time, from 28 to 30 per cent. more bullets. It stands to reason, the arm never being raised or lowered to be loaded, the aim is less disturbed, the soldier remains more calm and is not in such a hurry. The question is how the wear and tear will tell on the plug and on the ammunition; whether the indiarubber will effectually prevent the escape of gas, and will not deteriorate during the campaign, and whether the thin paper cartridges will stand rough transport. The Prussians seem to have found very little difficulty in this respect during the last campaign, so the thing is to be done. The fulminating composition seems to give the greatest trouble. But all this is secondary. The real practical difference between one breech-loader and another is not so very great. The chief thing is the substitution of a breech-loader for a muzzle-loader. How far this has been done I cannot tell. The Imperial Guard, as far as I can observe, is provided with the new weapon, and so are the troops here, but the French army to be thoroughly armed requires 5,600,000 on the lowest estimation.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Influence of the American Press on Public Opinion in Mexico—Exciting Scene in the Council of Juarez—How Further Bloodshed was Prevented.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, July 29, 1867.

The comments of the American Press upon the actions of the Mexican chiefs, from the fall of Queretaro until the present time, have had a most salutary and civilizing influence. Had the Northern Press approved of the San Jacinto massacre, or the later murders at Queretaro, or even passed them by with a few equivocal comments, the world would have heard of deeds of blood which would have cast into insignificance all the red rivers that flowed from the French guillotines, and all the persecutions of the Inquisition. Liberals confess that the intention of the Government was to execute, without trial, the 250 noblemen, to confiscate their property, and decree that none of their offspring should ever be allowed the right of citizenship. But JUAREZ' fear of a stronger power, LERDO Y TEJADA's inborn cowardice, and MEJIA's craven and avenging nature, began to read the doom of their country in the comments and demands of the Northern Press. Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ, too, stood between them and their black intentions. They delineate a picture here in the capital which is worthy a place in the history of the day. The Imperial Generals CAZENOVA and CASTILLA, and twelve other general officers were condemned by the *Consejo de Guerra* to suffer the last penalty of the law. ESCOBEDO brought down the findings from Queretaro. He had approved of them. He readily obtained MEJIA's approval, then JUAREZ' as easily. MEJIA's Secretary was at his Minister's right in JUAREZ' reception room, writing the copy for the telegraphic dispatch which was to order the Commandant at Queretaro to shoot the condemned Imperialists at Madraguda the following day. JUAREZ and LERDO were in conversation with ESCOBEDO, the man who can march his army to Washington and take the "great Republic" by conquest. But just as the Secretary of War stood ready to sign the order, and the blood-thirsty Indian and his savage Ministers were exulting over the picture of blood that there would be painted at the rising of the sun on the early morrow, Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, entered the Reception Hall and requested to know the decision about the condemned Generals at Queretaro. He was told. He read the dispatch which would send to their long home these fourteen countrymen of his; he argued with the Chief and his Cabinet. They were inexorable. He sent his Adjutant out with an order, and then rising with the light of conscious right, superiority and power in his eye, he declared before them all that "not another drop of blood shall be shed. This drama of blood is at an end, and by the God in Heaven," he said, "I command the armies of my country, and swear that no more blood shall stain the glories of our triumph." The Adjutant had fulfilled his orders. The telegraph line to Queretaro was closed. An order had been made to send to the commander of Queretaro, informing him that the bearer had been appointed commander there, and that he would come on to Mexico immediately. DIAZ signed the order, and his favorite Adjutant, a peace-loving Ojacian, started off by post-horse for his new command. Since that day Gen. TOMAS O'HORAN has been taken, brought to the capital and confined in prison. He was outlawed, and was to have been, as was the valiant old Neuva Leon hero, VIDAURRI, "shot as soon as taken." He will now be tried. The avalanches of curses which well up from all parts of the world upon the Indian President and his savage Minister, have been too emphatic an indication of impending retribution to be passed unheedingly by.

The era of blood is over. They who rule wish for more, but they fear to take it. They are happy over the crimes already committed, and regret that the civilization of Christendom prohibits additional executions. It has brought out—this bloody drama—the character of men. It has placed PORFIRIO DIAZ high upon the pinnacle of true and honorable fame. It has demonstrated the fact that he alone at the same time comprehends the civilization of the world and the ignorance of his illiterate countrymen. The moderate Liberal will stand by him. The army adores him and the Conservative Party, which comprises all the wealth and intelligence of Mexico, will give him unhesitatingly all their support. His road to the Presidency is as certain and as easy as was WASHINGTON's or LINCOLN's.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

The Press and the people begin to clamor for the reassembling of Congress, but JUAREZ and his Ministers either fear that the meeting of Congress will be the death knell of their power, or that the clemency of the *Diputados* will lead that body to grant general pardon, or both, for they are not only reluctant, but are determined to postpone to the furthest date possible the calling of the National Congress. DIPUTADO ESPINOSA, who is the most influential representative of the Congress, has been openly opposed to confiscation and execution; and, in fact, the majority of the Congress is opposed to JUAREZ and his Ministers. We learned yesterday that the Chief-Justice, DON PEDRO OGASON, has declared his intention of assuming the Presidency, as he should do by the Constitution, unless Congress is soon called and an election made.

Mexico is again on the verge of either a hurried political revolution, which, without arms or shedding of blood, shall end by laying aside the Indian and his favorites, or a revolution in which an appeal to arms will wipe out the last vestige of Mexican nationality, and leave the country a seared and barren desert, open to the adventurers of the world, if any there be desperate enough to land on the pitiful wreck. Words fail to portray Mexico. Nothing short of personal contact, personal experience gained by a long residence among them, can truly delineate the corruptness of Mexican politicians. Adjutant DE WITT C. FOSTER, of Gen. CANALE's staff, has just left the capital for Victoria, in Tamaulipas. He came as a Commissioner from that State to treat with JUAREZ or the Congress. He saw JUAREZ, who would neither recognize him or allow him funds for expenses. Gen. DIAZ supplied him with funds. A large number of Generals have sent back word to CANALES by FOSTER that they are with him the moment he proclaims war against JUAREZ.

The cause of the Tamaulipas difficulties is that the President, in compliance with ESCOBEDO's desires, has divided that State into four military districts. The headquarters of one is Matamoras, another is at Tampico, another at Tula, and the fourth at Monterey. Soldiers from other States garrison these places. All other States of Mexico are governed by civil authorities as Governors and their subordinates. ESCOBEDO had this affront offered Tamaulipas because of the handsome thrashing and rout which he suffered last year at the hands of CANALES. FOSTER was commissioned to obtain *terms* from JUAREZ, or, if in session, from Congress. He was to obtain written orders for the retirement of all the foreign troops or soldiers of other States from Tamaulipas, and the appointment of CANALES as Governor of the State. If refused this he was to tell the Government that CANALES would proceed by force to eject the military commanders from the State with all their auxiliaries, and that war against the General Government would be accepted if JUAREZ endeavored to prevent the completement of his actions. CANALES awaits FOSTER's return to Victoria, where there are 3,600 frontier riflemen, with six batteries of rifled pieces and howitzers. CANALES will be assisted by the Orteagists and the Annexationists, who prefer annexation to the United States to vassalage under the Indian Government. What the result will be the future alone will decide. In a country like Mexico, where precedents are not authority for judging of the present or the future, and where like causes produce unlike results, man's opinion is of little value in promising for the future. One thing, however, is as clear to the vision as an unclouded noonday sun, and that is that the Juarez clique is being speedily swept from influence and position. In a few weeks more they will be consigned to an oblivion from which there will be no resurrection.

GEN. RIVA PALACIO.

On the night of the 24th inst. a banquet was given to JUAREZ by this General. The event took place at the grand amphitheatre of Charini in Calle de Gante. The immense structure was decorated and adorned by banners, evergreens, flowers, arms and war trophies wherever places could be found in which to put them. FULCHIRI's best skill was employed to please the appetite of the guests. Supper for 250 guests was provided. MARCUS OTTERBOURG occupied the head of the table. There were invited and in attendance four American gentlemen—Mr. LE SERE, Mr. W. ROBINSON, Mr. R. J. PERCY and Mr. B. C. BARKSDALE. About 150 of the invited individuals were present. PORFIRIO DIAZ, ALTANIARINO, and many of the expected distinguished persons, were not present at the supper, but arrived in time for the dance which followed, and was kept up till broad daylight. Among the toasts given was one to *Los Estados Unidos*. Mr. OTTERBOURG, the illustrious American Minister, refused to comply with the request for him to respond to the toast. LAUYER RAFAEL DONDE replied to it in a most spirited style. His tributes of praise to the great Republic were elegantly worded and eloquently delivered. As was JUAREZ' reception, so was this banquet to his honor without *ningun entusiasmo*.

THE FUTURE.

The American people and Press should not be too precipitous on the question of Mexico. You will remember that long ago TREVINO, RIVERA and RIVA PALACIO declared their intention to support JUAREZ only as long as it was necessary to reëstablish the supremacy of the Republic. They are now free to act as becomes their desires. There is but one man in all Mexico whom they could be induced to unite upon, and that is DIAZ. The blood-letters, the Rojas or avengers, have had their day. They have miscalculated. Those deeds of crime with which they hoped to build their power anew, have blasted and ruined what good fame and merit they had. They have made the Conservatives of the country hate and despise them. What intelligence there is in the Liberal Party is ashamed of and disgusted with these public executioners, because of the wrongs done at home by which such a terrible reputation has been given the whole Liberal party abroad. They realize that a Mexican Liberal is looked upon abroad as a Mexican murderer. They realize that JUAREZ has debarred us from going into the money market of the world and make advantageous loans. But we have better men, men who will rally around DIAZ or PALACIO, or MONTES, and under whose direction we shall grow to be prosperous at home and respected abroad. We have no money. We are in debt to our own people for millions. There are some taxes which bring an income to government, but the $4,000,000,000 owing to the army absorbs that all. We dare not discharge our army while we owe it, for the troops would join any itinerant band of plunderers that comes along, and highway robbery would become the bane of the land. While we cannot discharge them, their dues increase, so that the poverty of our National treasury forces us from bad to worse. But we are to send commissioners in a few days, to the United States, for the purpose of arranging for a loan of $100,000,000. A mortgage on the lands north of a line which would straighten your territory down to the *linia recta* of the coast of Texas, would not be bad security. But as JUAREZ is an illegal President, and as another Congress and President would be apt to not legalize any scheming of this Administration we expect no funds could be obtained from New-York bankers until we have a regular and a stable and legal government MEXICANO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Tuesday, July 30, 1867.

Some alarm is felt to-day over the news from the Northern States. The Government, it is rumored, fears that the several thousands of American miners who have been reported as crossing the border into Sonora, are so many soldiers in disguise. Last night news was received that CANALES was approaching on Zacatecas. The danger of a *pronunciamiento* here among the dissatisfied soldiery, and the frontier alarms, keep the Indian Cabinet in a turmoil which threatens disruption. 200 disaffected officers of the line were arrested at the old convent chapel of Santa Isabel last evening. They were holding an indignation meeting over JUAREZ' refusal to call together the National Congress. Nearly all the *Diputados*, Representatives, have been in the Capital a fortnight waiting for JUAREZ to order them to assemble and begin their duties. He will not call a Congress, but his refusal will be the means of hurling him from all place and power.

A *conducta* with $390,000 in silver arrived here from Zacatecas last Friday. It was consigned to the German house of BENEKE Y CIA. Another *conducta* with $1,000,000 in silver leaves San Luis Potosi to-morrow for this city. It is consigned to the London Bank of Mexico and South America, or the house of BROWN BROTHERS & Co. in Mexico. The bad state of the roads will cause it at least forty days' detention on the way. MEXICANO.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Schofield and Registration—Visit of Gen. Deyer, Chief of Ordnance—General Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Sept. 6.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to visit the fort to-day. He is now busily engaged examining the records of registration in this State preparatory to issuing the order for the election to be held in October. It is not probable he will return to Richmond until some time next week.

Gen. A. R. DEYER, Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, arrived here this morning on a visit to the fort. He has been inspecting the United States Arsenal, examining the new target which is being erected by the Engineers' Department for experimental firing, &c., to-day.

The schooner *W. J. Holmes*, Capt. J. N. RAYNOR, master, which arrived in the Roads last evening from the West Indies with a cargo of guano, sails this for Baltimore. Arrived, this morning, brig evening *Ella*, from Richmond, with a cargo of flour for Brazil.

The revenue cutter *Nemaha*, which has been for the past few weeks cruising with a party of excursionists from Washington, arrived last night from Annapolis. She resumes her former duties at the Capes to-day.

SAMUEL BACON, Esq., of the Norfolk Custom-house, has been appointed Inspector of Customs for this port, and entered upon his duties to-day.

Weather clear and pleasant; wind east.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

CALAIS SANDS.

From Matthew Arnold's New Poems.

A thousand knights have reined their steeds
To watch this line of sand-hills run,
Along the never silent Strait
To Calais glittering in the sun.

To look toward Ardres' Golden Field
Across this wide aerial plain,
Which glows as if the Middle Age
Were gorgeous upon earth again.

O that to share this famous scene
I saw, upon the open sand,
Thy lovely presence at my side,
Thy shawl, thy look, thy smile, thy hand!

How exquisite thy voice would come,
My darling, on this lonely air!
How sweetly would the fresh sea-breeze
Shake loose some lock of soft brown hair!

But now my glance but once hath roved
O'er Calais and its famous plain;
To England's cliffs my gaze is turned,
O'er the blue Strait mine eyes I strain.

Thou comest! Yes, the vessel's cloud
Hangs dark upon the rolling sea!—
O that yon sea-bird's wings were mine,
To win one instant's glimpse of thee!

I must not spring to grasp thy hand,
To woo thy smile, to seek thine eye;
But I may stand far off, and gaze,
And watch thee pass unconscious by.

And spell thy looks, and guess thy thoughts,
Mixed with the idlers on the pier.
Ah, might I always rest unseen,
So I might have thee always near.

To-morrow hurry through the fields
Of Flanders to the storied Rhine!
To-night those soft-fringed eyes shall close
Beneath one roof, my queen! with mine.

GUESS!

From all the Year Round.

CHAPTER I.

"Ugh! my native climate, what a Beast you are!"

Edward Pringleson had just crossed the channel. He was twenty-four years old, and the son of a Leicestershire County Court Judge.

It is often thought to be a good thing that the eldest of a large family should be a girl, and be trained from infancy to act as a deputy slave-driver. But Mrs. Pringleson never regretted the sex of her eldest child, "Edward always was such a good boy." When he went to school there was a very sensible increase of noise from the nursery department, and for the first time Mr. and Mrs. Pringleson began to think that perhaps they had incurred a troublesome responsibility in having ten children. At school Edward was regarded as "the steady boy" by the authorities, and as "a grind" by his companions. No one took any liberties with him, however, and not one single scrape occurred to trouble the parental ears. Of the many home conferences held over his career, "Edward was sure to do well," was the invariable and, if vague, very comfortable result.

But with a high degree at Oxford, Edward seemed to have exhausted his energies for the time being. He showed no special inclination for any pursuit. He did not care for the law, so the elder Pringleson's interest was exerted in favor of the younger boys; and, indeed, the Judge was very well content that Edward should rest on his oars for the present. There was no necessity for immediate decision, as he himself was a hale man of fifty-five, and good for many years. Besides, there could be no anxiety about the ultimate success of a first-class man. The Judge had been no scholar himself, and reposed an undue confidence in the might of learning. And then Edward had rather overworked himself at Oxford, and felt he had honorably earned the right of resting.

But, somehow he was low spirited, and his mother grew anxious. The family doctor said, "Send him to Paris for a fortnight." Mrs. Pringleson objected that it was so cold, traveling in January; but she was not listened to, and Edward went to Paris. And perhaps it was as good a sign as his friends could have desired of his having enjoyed his trip, that he made that uncivil remark about the climate as he got into the train at Folkstone at 8:30 o'clock A. M.

It had been trying to snow all night, and also trying to thaw. The result was mud by the ton, universal damp, and universal ill temper.

As Edward Pringleson got into a carriage with a large balance of sickness still in hand, wet through with the January seas and snows, and turned a mottled face toward the window where the dirty down train was faintly visible through the steamed glass, he felt, indeed, that his cup of misery was full. The entrance of a widow and a little girl about two years old caused it to overflow.

He established himself next to the furthest door, and erected a fortification of shawls, bags, and a deal box marked "Fragile," containing a clock from the Palais Royal, (a purchase he had since heartily regretted,) between himself and the intruders. Go to sleep he must, so up went his feet into the opposite seat, and in five minutes he was in "Paradise."

But he was a light sleeper, and very soon became aware that his companions were holding a conference in whispers.

"Baby will look out of that window, mamma," said a small but energetic voice.

"No, no, darling!" said mamma; "it will wake the gentleman. The poor tired gentleman, baby! Look out of this window, dear. You can see the pretty snow out of this one."

But baby was not to be so deluded.

"Baby can see the snow out of the other, too," she said; and the little willful mortal ran away from her mother, and, using the sacred deal box as a step, actually mounted on to the bridge formed by the stranger's legs to get a better view of the prospect.

Edward did not in the least care to be thought extraordinarily polite and good-natured. It gave him no pleasure to make sacrifices, and he was quite satisfied with knowing privately that he was as ready to make one if it were necessary as any one else. His very gallantry was a measured thing. He would give up his seat to a lady, but so he would to a gentleman if he were tired. On the present occasion he was outraged, and turned his head toward the mother in retirement. She was young, scarcely older than himself; and she was pretty, too, but it made no difference to him. It was a clear case of injustice.

"Baby, baby, come down, darling!" cried mamma; "please excuse her, Sir. She has been very much indulged, and she doesn't understand that she is not to worry strangers."

All this time Edward had been considering the small person on his legs. She was very tiny, very plump, and had that perfect shapelessness which is so delightful in a child. Her arms had still the infantile creases at the wrists and elbows, and she frequently examined her marvelous little hands and pointed nails, displaying great anxiety about their cleanliness. She had a roguish mouth, which she often pursed up persuasively, and a pair of romantic blue eyes, which had, comically enough, an expression of the deepest pathos.

The result of Edward's investigation was this answer to the lady:

"Oh, never mind her! She doesn't inconvenience me. Let her stay if she likes."

As she evidently did like, her mother let her stay.

Edward had now to undergo a complete examination. His waistcoat-buttons were counted, his cravat was untied and his collars were turned down. Then the little intruder betook herself to his face and poked her small fingers into [illegible] corner. She took hold of his eyelashes to open and shut his eyes, and arranged his hair in a very novel style. And he actually smiled at these indignities, for he found it very pleasant to have that absorbed little face so near his, and those marvelously soft little fingers touching him so lightly. She tired of the amusement sooner than he did, and presently began to clamor for her "paints."

It seemed she was a great hand at the fine arts, and Edward was obliged to get out at the next station to procure some water to moisten the said paints, and a copy of the *Illustrated London News* on which to exercise her skill in the art of coloring. The pictures of ships and public buildings were soon disposed of. She adopted a very broad style with them. Some of her paints she held in greater estimation than the rest, and these were not employed unless the picture were a favorite. Others were considered very ordinary tints, and were generally dashed all over uninteresting subjects without the slightest reference to nature. The Governor-General of India was painted a deep blue; and a meeting at Exeter Hall a brilliant yellow; but "the Paris Fashions for January," represented by three or four surprised-looking ladies and an elderly child, required the artist's grave consideration. She finally consulted Edward.

"What's that?" she inquired, pointing to one of them.

"That's a lady," said Edward; "give her a green gown. Hallo! that's going on to her fingers." And he put out his hand to guide the too-busy pencil.

"What's that?" said she again.

"That's her bonnet. Let's make that red."

"Where's the red?"

"Here it is. Now then. Black hair, here's the black. And now her face. Rosy cheeks."

"Where's the rosy?" the small person asked again; and, having been shown it, she went on with a vigor that did not promise a long continuance of her exertions. And, indeed, a sudden pause very soon took place. Baby was getting very much bored.

At this point mamma began to fumble in a bag. Edward had long felt impelled to open *his* bag, and now he could no longer resist doing so. In that bag was one of Boissier's masterpieces—a lovely bonbonniere which he was carrying home to his own little sisters. Poor little sisters! they were obliged to content themselves with British "goodies;" but he could not regret his gift when he saw how tightly it was held by its new possessor; and her little face, nodding to him out of a cab window, became one of those memories which we stow away for years, ready to bring out and lovingly pore over again and again.

CHAPTER II.

Edward's fellow-traveler, Mrs. Stalman, was the widow of Rev. Allan Stalman, vicar of Spikehurst, Kent. She was of good family, though a very poor one, and Rev. Allan having nothing but his country living, worth £200 a year, she had been well accustomed to poverty all her life. She had met her husband in Malta, where her father's regiment was quartered, and that small place had had a good gossip over the astounding news that she had declined to marry her cousin, John Tustin, the richest prize in the place, for the sake of a poor chaplain.

She had been very happy with the poor chaplain, and did not trouble herself much about John Tustin, who had parted from her in anger. He had gone to India, she knew, and was reported to be leading a gay life there, and to be gaining rapid promotion.

Rev. Allan Stalman died. Every one in Spikehurst was very kind to his widow, but Spikehurst was not a large place, and she could not live on kind words alone. Nor had she any idea of living on the bounty of others. Consequently Mrs. Stalman roused herself in her deep affliction, and instead of poising herself in the eyes of Spikehurst as a desolate widow with a fatherless child, proceeded to realize her possessions, and travelled up to London with a modest wardrobe and £300 in money.

She had been a great musical performer in the Malta days, and had managed to keep her powers tolerably unimpaired, even in the unappreciative circles at Spikehurst. She was so fortunate as to obtain the post of musical teacher in two good schools near London, and that of organist in a church. An old friend, who was much in her own plight (minus the three hundred pounds,) was glad to join with her in renting a small house, which offered "Apartments for a Single Gentleman;" and thus Mrs. Stalman managed to live in great respectability.

In London, six years had passed more rapidly over Mrs. Stalman's head than they had over Edward Pringleson's. With him, that time had dragged itself away in unsettled purposelessness. He had seen the usual incidents that occur in a large family grow and develop. One of the boys had gone to sea; another, first to the bad and then to Australia. Most of the boys had got into debt a little, but had repented and were now doing well. And then his eldest sister, who was to have made the grand match to my Lord Sharklin, was met at the very church door by the genuine peer, and saw her impostor bridegroom shrink away, never to return.

In all these troubles, Edward's clear head was in constant requisition. A fellowship at Oxford had procured him independence, and what wonder if, in the midst of all these difficulties, he had reached his thirtieth year without making any mark?

At that time, came that break which is often the first great shock in a family. Mr. Pringleson's death was sudden. He had sat in his little court and discharged his usual duty, and next day that court had no judge. Our Oxford fellow could not now indulge in dreams. The father was dead, and the mother must be kept. Thus it was that he came to London to fill a mastership at Duke's College, and, looking out for lodgings, knocked at Mrs. Stalman's door. As it was one of his school days, he concluded all arrangements, and had actually been three days in possession of his rooms without being aware of his landlady's identity.

He was sitting at his breakfast one morning, when he heard a regular and peculiar noise on the stairs outside. While puzzling over it, a voice called from below:

"Miss Laura! That ain't you a-battledoring and shuttlecocking again, is it? And after all your ma said, and you know you oughtn't to do it. Come down directly, Miss!"

The voice had become louder as its owner ascended the stairs, and now there followed a sharp sound and a cry of distress. Miss Laura was receiving manual correction.

Edward opened his door in a hurry.

"What are you beating that child for!" he said to the aggressor, who was a very grimy servant.

"Why, Sir, she's been told 'undreds of times she ain't to make that noise, but it ain't of no use. She won't mind one bit."

"Do you suppose knocking her about will do any good?" said Edward, whose eyes were angrily observing a red mark on the child's wrist where the servant had clutched her, and a black smear on the back of her hand inflicted by a blacking-brush. Taking out his handkerchief to remove this smear, he noticed the hand, which was peculiar, more closely. He looked at the child, and, with a sudden exclamation, drew her into his room, and shut the door.

This unexpected move rather astonished her, and though she looked Edward straight in the eyes with a defiant air, there were certain little signs that she was not altogether easy in her mind. Edward had by this time satisfied himself that his little heroine of the train stood before him. His first remark was highly diplomatic, intended to elicit a final proof, and also to introduce a pleasing subject.

"Do you like sugar-plums *now?*" he asked.

It was a complete success. The child had a very pliant and expressive figure. In an instant its defiant rigidity disappeared, and she approached a thought nearer before answering "Yes" in a shy whisper.

Edward sat down by the fire, and she leaned against one of his knees.

"Now," said he, "if I were to find some sugar-plums, what would you do?"

She was a practical person, and so inquired:

"If you was to find them for me?"

"Yes, for you. What would you do with them?"

"Give mamma some, and Miss Price some, and me some."

That evening Mrs. Stalman received a message from her new lodger begging to see her. This ending in an invitation from Mrs. Stalman to tea, Mr. Pringleson came down to her room with a packet in his hand. The fellow-travelers recognized each other at once, and Laura was sent to find the identical bonbonniere, which had been carefully preserved. Edward's packet soon refilled it, and for the second time it became a bond of friendship.

Laura was now eight years old, and beginning to be a care to her mother.

"What am I to do about her, Mr. Pringleson?" she asked, one evening; "she is beginning to get a big girl now, and her education ought to be attended to. She spells shockingly, and I fear she never will write well. I cannot spare time to teach her, if I were able, and yet I don't like schools. What shall I do?"

Edward was really younger than Mrs. Stalman, but she was beginning to look up to him as family umpire.

"Don't send her to school," he answered.

"You think not? But how else is she to learn anything, I don't know. Poor Eliza Price has enough on her hands, looking after the house, besides being no great scholar. I am quite sure Laura would never mind a word from her."

It was a difficult question. Edward Pringleson was engaged in looking over a pile of examination papers. The particular note-book under his scrutiny required much revision. Its owner, who wrote an untidy, sprawling hand, and signed his name with irritating illegibility as "W. Payne Shepherd," gave the master great trouble. Edward again and again shook his head over Shepherd's note-book, and scored it with marks of displeasure. It was a busy time, as the examinations were coming on, he could give no further attention for the moment to Laura and her education. At the end of the term he hurried out of town for rest and to see his mother, and returned in a week to make out the boys' reports. It had become a habit with him now to frequently join the circle down stairs in the evening, and even to take his work there with him. His first evening was so passed.

"Where's Laura?" he inquired at once.

"Ah, poor Laura!" sighed mamma, "I shall never forget her sorrowful little face as she went away! I have been obliged to act without consulting you, as I should have liked, Mr. Pringleson. But time pressed. Mrs. Welling, the wife of my dear Allan's successor in the Spikehurst living, is really a very nice person, and, on hearing of my difficulties, wrote in the kindest manner and offered to take Laura as a pupil. She has no children of her own, and, as they are not well off, will be glad of both salary and occupation. You don't look pleased, Mr. Pringleson. I hope you don't disapprove of what I have done!"

"Oh dear no. Of course you have the first right over the little woman, and no doubt you have done the best for her."

"Oh, but dear me!" cried the widow, who was very accessible to doubts, "I should be quite uncomfortable if I thought you were dissatisfied. And, of course, you are such a judge of tuition! But, you see, I was obliged to decide, for Mrs. Welling could only give me three days, and at the very last moment I wrote and said the child should go."

"Pray don't apologize, Mrs. Stalman," said Edward, half laughing, "for disposing of your own child. Little folks must learn to spell, I suppose."

He did not look at all happy, however, and W. Payne Shepherd's report coming under his consideration, received no mercy.

CHAPTER III.

"Pringleson! You in an omnibus! I thought you would as soon have thought of wearing a wide-awake in London, as foregoing your Saturday afternoon's walk."

The omnibus was going past the Temple gate, and the speaker had emerged from that portal, and now took a seat beside his friend.

"Ah!" answered Mr. Pringleson! "I have been doing a more extraordinary thing than riding in an omnibus. What do you think of my having been to take stalls for this new piece at the Lyceum?"

"My dear Pringleson! Have you come into a fortune?"

"No," said Mr. Pringleson, with rather a perplexed look, out into Chancery-lane, up which they were passing; "but my landlady's daughter has just come home for good, and I am redeeming an old promise. It feels rather odd, though."

"Oh! You are getting a young fellow at last! It really is time you gave way to a little rashness. Why, dear me, I can remember when you first went to Duke's College, and had those boys in one of the low classes, you were like a fellow of fifty-five. Yet you couldn't have been very old, for I consider you a young man now."

"Ah, my dear fellow! I met a man to-day who made me feel rather old, though. At the very time you speak of there was a boy in my class named Shepherd—a lazy young dog, too, who gave no endless trouble. Well, a card was brought to me as I was preparing to leave this afternoon, with 'Mr. W. Payne Shepherd' on it, and in came this identical fellow. I shouldn't have known him. He was shot up far above me—and I am not a short man—and has a great moustache with long waxed points to it; a thing I hate. He was exceedingly civil, but he had not been talking to me three minutes before I should have liked to box his ears. Odd antipathies one takes, to be sure!"

When Mr. Pringleson sat by the fire opposite Mrs. Stalman, waiting for dinner that evening, he forgot his odd antipathies; and the look of loving pride which overspread the mother's face was reflected in his as they both watched Laura.

Her tall straight figure looked wonderfully graceful as she stood with her back to them before a pier-glass, trying the effect of a rose in her hair. Edward watched the hands that he knew so well. But they did not work altogether to their owner's satisfaction. He could see the reflection of the face, with its distressed eyes and knitted brows, and in a few moments there was the unmistakable sound of a very small stamp.

"Bother!" she exclaimed deliberately, and then turning round with a defiant look, as if she dared remonstrance, said, "Mamma, dear, I really *cannot* make this thing do."

"Well, darling, put it away then," said indulgent mamma.

"Yes, dear; but what am I to say to dear old Price?"

Mamma, as usual, looked in an agony of doubt at this question; and, also as usual, referred to Edward.

"Poor Eliza Price gave her the rose, Mr. Pringleson, and it would be dreadful to hurt her feelings."

"Well, Laura," answered the umpire, "it resolves itself into a question between your appearance and Miss Price's feelings; doesn't it?"

Laura blushed, and hurrying up to the looking-glass, desperately put the rose in her hair. Then she came and sat down on a low chair between her mother and friend. This last could not help reflecting that the misfitting rose did not prevent Laura from looking very lovely. Passing his hand over his forehead, which was getting bald now-a-days, he breathed a long sigh.

When they were seated in the theatre, Laura's absorption was complete, nor did her mother often take her eyes from the stage. The play was "Ruy Blas," and at the most important points of the story Laura's excitement was so great that she could not refrain from clutching Edward's arm. She was drinking in every word of the scene between Ruy Blas and the Queen in the council-chamber, when Edward, who had been fidgeting for some time, spoke in an energetic whisper:

"You had much better contrive to sit sideways, Laura. There is a current of air from the door, and if you can manage to inhale a little of it, it may correct this abominable atmosphere."

The idea of thinking of atmosphere or health when such much graver interests were at stake on the stage! Laura decidedly shifted her arm away from the entreating hand which had been laid on it, and looked hard at the stage with a very obstinate expression. When the act was over, Mr. Pringleson took a walk about the house to cool both body and mind. In the course of this walk he encountered one of the few friends he had preserved from early days—Mr. Goldridge, Q. C. Mr. Goldridge had lately married, as his second wife, a young lady under twenty. He insisted upon presenting Mr. Pringleson to his bride, who was in a private box. She had attracted considerable attention during the evening, and, from her elaborate toilet and tortured hair, Edward Pringleson had several times turned to look complacently on the innocent simplicity of his own neighbor. They were left alone, and Mrs. Goldridge began to talk volubly.

"I have been so amused by a little drama over there, Mr. Pringleson"—indicating an opposite box so far from the stage that he had not before noticed its occupants. "That's Miss Royle and her mamma. A great beauty, you know, and a wonderful rider. Don't you know them?"

"No."

"Dear me! Everybody knows them—knows her, at all events. A dreadful flirt! They are very rich. Mr. Royle is the great banker, you know, and she is an only daughter. There is a young man named Shepherd—in a government office, I think—who is tremendously devoted, and the popular idea is, that if she cares for any one she cares for him. He is not in the box now; he went out just as you came in here, and I have been amused to observe how cross he has made her by staring at a very pretty girl in the stalls—with a rose in her hair—next to a vacant seat—do you see? third row?"

Mrs. Goldridge took great pains to point out Laura to Mr. Pringleson.

"Ah, yes!" said he, "she is next her mother, and they are with me. That vacant seat is mine."

Mrs. Goldridge looked a little confused at her mistake, but hurried on.

"Well, she is a very lovely girl, and more than one person has been looking at her, I assure you."

Mr. Pringleson's spirits were not raised by this announcement, and he soon afterward left her.

Laura had quite forgotten that she had been offended, and greeted him with an inquiring smile.

"What lovely lady is that up there?"

"A bride," he answered. "A certain Mrs. Goldridge."

"A bride!" repeated both his companions in a breath; and the young lady appeared to gain great additional interest in their eyes, until the rising of the curtain again held them enchained.

"By-the-by!" exclaimed Laura, as they were taking tea on their return, "we never saw *Mr.* Goldridge. What is he like?"

"Mr. Goldridge, Q. C., is rather short, very fat, has gray hair and whiskers, wears spectacles, was a widower, and is sixty," responded Edward.

"You are laughing, Bluebeard," said Laura, addressing him by a name she had bestowed on him in her infancy.

"No, indeed! It's perfectly true. Why shouldn't it be?"

"A young girl marry a horrible old man!" said Laura.

"I did not say he was horrible, that I remember."

"But fat and sixty!" said she, with a shudder; "besides, he *must* be horrible to have married her."

"Perhaps she married *him?*" suggested Mr. Pringleson.

"Then *she* is horrible. She cannot like him. And then for him to marry again!"

"I don't see why people should not marry again if they like!" said Edward.

"Bluebeard! How dare you say such shocking things? Perhaps you will say next that people need not care for one another when they marry?"

"No," said he, meditatively; "I don't say that at all."

"Well, then," said she, triumphantly, "of course they can't care for more than one person, so they ought not to marry twice."

"You think people can't care for more than one person?" he inquired.

"Of course they can't," she answered, decisively.

Laura thought a good deal about the question after she went to bed that night, and became more convinced about it than ever. Edward thought of it too, and walking up to the looking-glass, contemplated himself for some time with a gloomy expression.

"Forty-two," he said to himself; and shook his head very gloomily indeed.

CHAPTER IV.

Mr. Pringleson wrought himself up to the pitch of making a formal call on Mrs. Goldridge. The failure of Royle's bank had been rumored, and Mrs. Goldridge entertained him with a repetition of her friends' comments on the subject. What would become of the family now? People said they were utterly ruined. Miss Royle had better have lowered her tone a little, and then, perhaps, she might have been comfortably settled by this time, instead of seeing all her old admirers drop off: as they inevitably would under the altered circumstances.

Mr. Pringleson had lately mused a great deal over the poverty of Mrs. Stalman and her daughter, and had often consulted with himself how it might be diminished. He had raised his own rent (in spite of their remonstrances,) but had not achieved much in doing it. His visit to Mrs. Goldridge achieved more, by setting him thinking that, so long as his dear friends were in no distress, it was better they should keep out of a world composed of Royles and Goldridges.

On returning home, he found the house in commotion and eager for his arrival. Mrs. Stalman had known no peace since the afternoon's post had brought a solicitor's letter, announcing the decease of Col. Tustin, who had died unmarried in India, and had left the whole of his considerable property to his cousin, Mrs. Stalman, as a mark of his forgiveness and affection. There was not much sleep under that roof for the first night; neither was rest restored to some of its inmates for many a weary night to come.

Mr. Pringleson lay awake that night and many nights afterward. Why? Because he had that day come to the knowledge that he was, and that he had been for a long time, in love with Laura Stalman.

To be in love for the first time in your life at the age of forty-two, and, moreover, to feel hopelessly too old for the person you love, is a very serious matter. Of course Mr. Pringleson knew that he could never marry Laura, and tried to be very philosophical about it. Perhaps he was so, but he failed to sleep the better for it.

The Stalmans were to set up a small house to begin with, in a very different kind of neighborhood. "Poor Eliza Price," for the first time, seemed likely to deserve her name. She was to remain in the old place and go on letting the rooms, helped out by an allowance from her old friend. So *she* had one or two sleepless nights, and went about the house with red eyes.

"And what are *you* going to do, Bluebeard?" inquired Laura, one evening, as he came in from work and found her alone. "Go away while we move, I suppose?"

"No. Why should I go away? I may as well stay and see the last of you."

"The last of us! You are coming with us, are you not?"

"Coming with you? My dear child, I have been here as your lodger. You will take no lodger now. I shall keep my old quarters here, and console Miss Price."

"Oh dear, oh dear! How dreadfully clear and reasonable," said Laura, looking disconsolately into the fire. "I never thought of it before. I don't think I should have wanted so to go to the new house if I had." She went away after dinner, and did not come down again, saying she was packing books; but when Mr. Pringleson passed her door, she came out to bid him good night, and then he saw that she had been crying.

In that last fortnight of Laura's remaining at the old house, Mr. Pringleson's walks got sadly neglected. The hour and a half before dinner was too enticing, and it was "only for a fortnight," as he said to himself. Towards the end of the time he began to forget that he was forty-two.

The last day came.

"You will come and see us directly?" said Laura.

"Yes, I shall come soon, while I may," said he. "By-and-by you won't want me."

"What do you mean?"

"When you begin to get fashionable, you won't want an old rusty schoolmaster."

"Mamma, do you hear how craftily he is fishing for a compliment? I shall not make you one, Sir. But *mind!* you *are* to come. I made you do what I pleased, in the train when I was a little girl, and I shall make you do what I please still."

He went to see them very soon.

Their house was pretty and fresh, and he was shown up into a tasteful drawing-room where Laura and her mother were sitting at a kettle-drum with a number of strange people. Mr. Pringleson was very shy, so he sat down and mechanically consumed tea and bread-and-butter until people began to go, when he rose too.

"Wait five minutes," said Laura, in a low tone. He sat down very obediently till the house was cleared. Then Laura shut the door in triumph.

"Now, we will be cozy," said she. "Come out of that uncomfortable chair, you dear old Bluebeard, and come close to the fire. Oh, mamma, dear! Isn't it nice to see a friend's face again? We are *so* tired of making new acquaintances," she added, looking to Edward for sympathy.

"My dear child," interposed Mrs. Stalman, "what an ungrateful speech. And after people have been so kind, and given you so many invitations!"

"Yes, I know, mamma dear; but it seems odd for people to come and see us because we have become rich. They didn't care for us when we were not rich."

"They didn't know us then, my dear; and now Mrs. Leith has introduced them to us, and it is quite a chance, even, that we know her. A most curious thing," she explained to Mr. Pringleson. "An intimate friend of poor John Tustin's in India, who saw him a fortnight before his death. She happens to be a client of the same solicitor who is acting for us, and so introduced herself."

"Very curious," said Mr. Pringleson, who had got into a dark corner, and was reflecting that Laura looked rather tired.

"If you had come in a little sooner, pursued Mrs. Stalman, "you would have met a friend, Mrs. Goldridge."

"Yes," interposed Laura, "and we are very angry that you never told us more about her. She says you are a most particular friend of hers."

Mr. Pringleson presently made another effort to leave, but was persuaded to remain and dine, as they had no engagement for that evening. His inward gratification at this arrangement was somewhat damped by the announcement: "Mr. Shepherd."

"Really it is too bad of me," that gentleman remarked, as he came in; "you ought to turn me out, after my coming yesterday; but I really couldn't help coming up, as the servant said you were in. I intended only to come to the door to ask if I had left an umbrella here, but your windows looked highly inviting, and it is just beginning to rain. Why, Pringleson! How do you do? The idea of your knowing Pringleson!"

"The idea of *your* knowing him I think more remarkable," said Laura, with a look into the dark corner where he sat.

"I was at school under him," cried Mr. Shepherd. "I used to look up to him awfully in those days, I assure you."

The rain now beginning to announce itself against the window-panes very noisily, Mrs. Stalman, under the influence of an impulse, framed and uttered a proposal which she would ordinarily have taken a week to decide upon.

"It is terribly wet, Mr. Shepherd. Mr. Pringleson is going to stay and dine with us, en famile. If you are disengaged, I hope you will stay too.

Mr. Shepherd was delighted, and led Miss Stalman down in high spirits.

After dinner neither gentleman appeared conversationally inclined, and both repaired to the drawing-room so soon that they found Mrs. Stalman examining her accounts. An excellent knowledge of arithmetic had frequently enabled Mr. Pringleson to be of great service to Mrs. Stalman, who was not strong on that head, and hitherto he had always been happy to assist her. To-night, however, when his aid was once more called in, the thought struck him that the knowledge of arithmetic was an inconvenient knowledge. It might have been better to have had some knowledge of music; in that case he could have sat by Laura in the back drawing-room, could have played her accompaniments, and turned her leaves. Surely he might have made a better thing of it than Mr. Shepherd was making of his songs! Besides, Mr. Pringleson had not come there to do compound addition and listen to feeble tenor melody.

CHAPTER V.

Mrs. Stalman's reverential opinion of Mr. Pringleston remained unimpaired, and she continued to refer all her difficulties to him as regularly as ever. But what was more important still, Laura seemed to welcome him now-a-days with almost greater cordiality than before. All their old jokes and confidences were religiously preserved. However unexpectedly he might appear, whatever she was doing, she always found him out in a second. Even when occupied with waltzing with Mr. Shepherd, (a more frequent occurrence than her older friend liked,) she always smiled at him over her partner's shoulder in a way that all but compensated him for the vexation of seeing her so occupied.

Mr. Pringleson's familiar intercourse with the Stalmans soon gave rise to a report which annoyed him unaccountably. He had always considered Mr. Stevens, the solicitor, rather an underbred person; but there was not the slightest doubt of it when that person called him "a sly fellow who knew on which side his bread was buttered, and who was evidently going in for the rich widow!" This vulgarity was quite unpardonable. Mrs. Stalman was a good five years older than he was, and every one knows that, given a man and woman of forty, the woman is decidedly elderly while the man is in the prime of life. After all, a great many men did marry wives who were much younger than themselves. There were people of authority, too, who stoutly affirmed that unless there were at least fifteen years of seniority on the husband's side the matrimonial ship would probably be wrecked. Mr. Pringleson thought of these things continually. Mrs. Stalman would often interrupt his meditations by endeavoring to get up a conversation with him about her daughter marrying; but she found it extremely difficult to interest him in the subject. "I suppose men don't care about such things after a certain age," was her wise solution of the difficulty.

So no conversation had been held upon the subject, when one day Mr. Pringleson called as usual. Only Mrs. Stalman was visible.

"Not at home to any one else," said she to the servant. Her triumphant tone made Mr. Pringleson look up uneasily. "My dear friend," said she, with a radiant smile, "I am so glad you are come! I have expected you every day for this week past. I thought of writing, but I didn't know what to, quite."

"Well?"

"Well! My dear girl, Laura, is engaged to be married. There! Now I have told you, I feel so relieved. For though it is very delightful to see them so happy, still I have never been quite easy. But now I know you approve, I shall be as happy as they are."

Mr. Pringleson had been balancing his hat between his knees. It fell off his knees, and he stooped to pick it up, and then carried it to a distant table before answering. He looked very serious as he returned to his seat.

"You have not told me who he is, Mrs. Stalman."

"Haven't I? Really? But I am so excited and agitated that I am always making mistakes. Mr. Payne Shepherd; as I dare say you will have guessed."

"Yes," said he, getting up and strolling to the ferns in the back room. Mrs. Stalman was called away, and in her absence Laura entered. Mr. Pringleson started at the sound of her voice, and coming hastily forward took both her hands. "Your mother has told me," was all he could say.

"Has she?" cried Laura, the color coming into her cheeks. "And I so wanted to tell you myself! I could not bear the idea of your hearing it from any one but me, so I would not let mamma write. Are you glad, Bluebeard?"

"No dear," said he, "I am not glad to think of losing you."

"As if you could lose me! I will not submit to be lost! And besides, you must be glad because I am so happy. And you will like him very much, I am sure, wont you?"

"He wrote very bad exercises, Laura; I don't know how I shall be able to manage it," said he, trying very hard to smile.

Ah! it was hard work. Laura made no secret of her love, and gloried in showing it. As for Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Pringleson could not look at him for a sufficiently long time together to see how much or how little he might be in love. Yes, it was hard work to appear pleased and interested, and to seem to devote long hours of attention to Mrs. Stalman's discourses.

By and by preparations for the marriage began to be talked about. "Mr. Stevens has been speaking to me about the settlements," said Mrs. Stalman. "It seems there will have to be trustees. You will be one, of course?" But here Mr. Pringleson was very resolute. "I would far rather not have the responsibility. A pressing occasion has arisen, too, for my going abroad. I must go, come what will."

The wedding was to take place in August, and he went abroad in July. He had not been in Paris since that early visit, on his return from which he had first met Laura. He went on through Germany, perpetually changing the scene of his distress, and trying to persuade himself that he had done right in leaving no address behind him in England, so that news from home might not disturb his search after tranquility. Yet, after all, somehow he found himself speaking to Mrs. Goldridge, who turned up one day at Homburg, and inquiring after common friends with great eagerness.

"Well," said she, after some talk: "I have been waiting very patiently for you to tell me all about the Stalmans; but it seems to me you are going to be as close as ever."

"I have been away longer than you have, and have had no letters. The—the—Marriage took place in August, I believe? The day was not fixed when I left, but the month was."

Mrs. Goldridge opened her eyes very wide:

"Good gracious! Haven't you seen Monday's *Times?*"

"No."

She would not tell him a word more, but conveyed him to her lodgings, produced the paper, and pointed out an announcement under the head of marriages, in which the bride and bridegroom's names were respectively Geraldine Royle and W. Payne Shepherd.

"You are ill, Mr. Pringleson!"

"No, no. I feel the heat a little. Nothing, nothing. How long have you known of this?"

"I knew nothing of it until I saw it in the paper. Only, I heard before I left home that the Royles were all right again. It appears the failure of their bank was a false report; was, after all, confined to some comparatively unimportant losses. They never actually stopped."

Within four days, Mr. Pringleson arrived at Mrs. Stalman's house. It was night.

"Miss Stalman is very ill a-bed, Sir," said the servant, "and missis is with her."

"Merely say I am here, and beg Mrs. Stalman not to come down on any account, unless it is quite convenient."

He was shown into the drawing-room, and the servant lighted one jet of gas in each of the chandeliers in the two rooms. They looked very dismal under this aspect, and his heart ached at sight of a pile of Laura's songs, which had been carelessly heaped together by a servant. The top one bore her name, written by Shepherd, and from a little work-basket on the table a piece of work peeped out which she had been doing for him, and over which Edward had often seen her smile.

The door opened noiselessly, and the poor mother came in. They greeted one another in silence, and she sat down and sobbed.

Mr. Pringleson rose and paced the room for a while.

"I know nothing about it," he said at last, "beyond the fact of the marriage."

"Oh, it has been such a sad business Such a sad business! I thought at first it would have come right if only you had been here; but now I see it was for the best. I am glad it is all over"—she spoke angrily—"for he is a false and mercenary villian."

Mr. Pringleson did not by any means contradict her.

"He appeared in his real character when they began to talk about the settlements. He wanted more money than the trustees would allow, and Mr. Stevens was very angry about it. At least I think that was it. At any rate, he told first Mr. Stevens, and then me, that he could not carry out the marriage on such terms. He went away, leaving me to break it to her. Ah, my friend, my friend! I wanted you sadly then."

"How is she now?"

"Very ill; but, thank God! out of danger."

"Does she speak of it much?"

"Never. She never mentions his name."

Many would have seen her if they might, some from curiosity, some from kindness; but only one person was admitted to see her. Day after day Mr. Pringleson sat long hours with her. They never spoke of the trouble, but often sat silent; but those hours were the most precious hours in Laura's life. "Oh! It is a wonderful thing to have a friend!" she said one day at dusk, as he sat by her couch. She added, as she kissed his hand: "I feel so comforted when you are here; you seem to *understand* so. Sometimes I think you must have known some trouble like mine."

"Yes, dear Laura," he sawered, in a very low voice. "Neither you nor I can love twice!"

But the questions that remain to be propounded are, whether she really loved but once, and if once, whom? And if she had deceived herself in supposing that she loved that shallow scoundrel, whom did she love when she undeceived herself? Guess!

As for Mr. Pringleson—that he did not love twice, and that he never tried to do it, can be stated on oath. And yet he got married, mistrustful of himself in that wise, as he had been. If he had been less mistrustful of himself, whom might he have married, even before he saw himself in the glass and found he was forty-two? Guess! And whom did he most happily marry after all? Guess! It was not Mrs. Stalman. Guess again!

TO AN ARTIST.

From the Boston Transcript.

You, on your canvas traced the scene;
I, in my heart the picture drew;
The large grey rocks, the brook between
The bits of moss of emerald hue,
The birch trees with their silver stems
Uprising in the Summer air,
The sparkling water-drops, like gems—
I have all here, that e'en was there!

And at the time I envied you
The power of painting what you will;
And thought, oh! could I only do
The same, what joy my heart would fill;
But now I have a different thought
That is far pleasanter to me;
My picture never can be bought!
From yours, perchance, you'll parted be!

But one thing we can both retain—
The pleasure of those Summer days!
To me a thing not given in vain—
To you more sweet than public praise!
You always happiness can find
In the perfecting of your art;
I, to whom genius was less kind,
In sunny pictures of my heart.

MICHELET THE HISTORIAN.

JULES MICHELET, the illustrious historian and professor, was born in the heroic era of France, when a powerful generation carried by far more difficult things into execution than the demi-gods of whom the myths of the Greeks tell us, and the heroes whom HOMER immortalized. He was born at Paris on the 21st of August, 1798.

His father had a printing office where the boy was employed to set type, as early as his twelfth year, the poverty of his family rendering it difficult, if not impossible, for his father to pay the wages of a regular compositor. It was not until two years afterward that his father, with great difficulty, succeeded in sending the boy to a college. After finishing his studies, MICHELET would not support himself by the profits of his writings, but chose the calling of a teacher. For three years he gave lessons, partly in private houses, partly in private schools, until, in 1821, he was appointed Professor in the St. Barbe College.

Besides his professional duties, he devoted himself incessantly and with indefatigable zeal to the study of history, philosophy and classic literature. In 1825 and 1827, he published his first historical works which indicated the independent spirit, profound knowledge, and brilliant style of the author, and created quite a sensation. It was noticed already at that time that he had made himself thoroughly familiar with the philosophy of KANT, the great german thinker. Henceforward the reputation of the historian and professor began constantly more illustrious. After the July Revolution, MICHELET is appointed Superintendent of the historical portion of the royal archives, and placed in a position, like the other liberal authors of that time, to aspire to political influence and the highest offices. But MICHELET disdains to become a place-hunter, and to engage in intrigues. Modest and proud, he sticks to his books and his pupils.

The works, mostly of a historical character, which MICHELET issues now in comparatively quick succession, are remarkable above all things for the original views, which seem sometimes far-fetched and affected, but which arise from the too vivid imagination of the author and the current of ideas filling his head. It is evident that the historian has made the most profound studies and discovered many new authorities by which he has profited, that he has cleared up many obscure points, and has restored to events which were misunderstood their true character and importance.

As a teacher MICHELET exhibits still other qualities than as a writer. His pupils become attached to him with a love which borders on fanaticism, and which no time is able to overcome. He not only instructed, but elevated them and filled them with ardent enthusiasm. He vivified and stirred all the most noble sentiments in the young hearts. He taught his pupils, above all things, to think, criticize, upset the idols and raise the gods. His lectures were as irregular as his books are, but the effects which they produced were extraordinary; they opposed victoriously the mean influences of materialism, superstition and prejudice.

The steps taken by two Governments against MICHELET are easier to be explained than excused. In 1834 he became GUIZOT'S successor as professor of *belles-lettres*. A year later MICHELET manifested his inclination toward Protestantism, by editing the *Memoirs of Luther*, written by himself. This work is composed of passages taken from the letters, speeches and writings of the hero of the Reformation.

In 1838 MICHELET was appointed professor of history and moral philosophy at the College of France, which had become vacant by the death of M. DAUNON. Shortly after he became a member of the Academy, being elected to fill the seat vacated by the death of Count REINHARD.

It is a remarkable fact that King LOUIS PHILIPPE caused MICHELET to give historical lessons to his daughter, JOSEPHINE; the professor, however, did not go to the Tuileries, but the Princess came to his house. Frequently she waited patiently when business detained him to return much later than at the fixed hour. By these intimate relations with the court, MICHELET might have obtained the greatest benefits; but he disdained to turn them to account; he considered the Princess only his pupil whom he tried to instruct and enlighten in his peculiar way. He even declined her offer to present him to the King.

At the College de France, MICHELET vied with EDGAR QUINET in combating the Jesuits who desired to found new establishments and schools in France. The struggle became very violent. The two Professors struck the Jesuits terrible blows. The frightened Jesuits thundered against the Professors, and invoked the protection of the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies. The Government of LOUIS PHILIPPE deemed it prudent to open negotiations with the General of the Jesuits, in consequence of which it was agreed that the Jesuits should desist from their purpose of establishing new schools in France, and that bounds should be set to the hostile proceedings of the Professors at the College de France against the Jesuits. EDGAR QUINET resigned his Professorship, because the Ministry struck a word from the programme which he had submitted. And MICHELET continued the struggle alone, inexorable and immovable, without paying any attention to the arrangement which the Government had made, and which he despised, and regardless of the storms gathering on all sides around him. In 1844 he issued his work, *About the Priest, Woman and Family*, which plays an important part to-day, and which had a history of its own.

But MICHELET attacked in his lectures also the Government, which had entered the wrong path and offered a stubborn resistance to the equally pressing and moderate demands of the nation. The infatuated Ministers considered these attacks, which only reëchoed those made throughout the country, as highly dangerous; they got frightened at words which were nothing but an eloquent expression of the views which had gained ground everywhere, and closed the lips of the Professor in 1847, on the eve of their downfall and the downfall of the throne which they supported.

As soon as the decree became generally known there arose in the Quartier Latin a commotion which threatened to become an insurrection. Two thousand students assembled and marched to the Chamber of Deputies to demand the reinstatement of the Professor. The procession was cheered everywhere in the streets and encouraged by the most enthusiastic acclamations. A blind man could perceive that Paris, and therefore France, were on the side of the students. The Chamber resisted, like the Executives, and left it to the revolution of 1848 to restore the Professorship to MICHELET.

That President LOUIS NAPOLEON could not tolerate a public teacher like MICHELET was a matter of course, and it was equally so that MICHELET refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Emperor NAPOLEON. After the *coup d'etat* he resigned his office at the Archives. Since that time he has devoted himself entirely to his private studies and his family.

A FEAT OF PENMANSHIP.—THACKERAY was an accomplished penman, and used to pride himself on the neatness and dexterity with which he could cram the greatest possible number of words into the smallest possible space. A few weeks before his death he was present at the usual Saturday dinner at which the contributors to *Punch* are accustomed to meet and arrange the programme for the next week's number. The conversation turning on Mr. THACKERAY'S skill in this way, he was challenged to give an illustration, whereupon he produced a fourpenny-piece, and having marked the circle of the coin with a pen on a piece of paper, he drew in the centre a crown, and filled up the remaining space with the Lord's Prayer, which he transcribed without a single contraction, except at the close the word "which," spelling it "wh." Singular to relate, too, the pen used was an ordinary goosequill which happened to be in the room.

MAXIMILIAN'S WIDOW.—Few of us are so matter-of-fact as to remain unimpressed by a romance in real life, however we may disdain those conjured up for our delectation by the writers of fiction; and your readers will agree with me no romance ever took place more deep and sombre in its interest than the career of MAXIMILIAN of Austria and his faithful companion. I do not, in the exceeding flatness and torpor of all manner of news which exists in Paris in midsummer, find anything to say which can interest you more than the details which come to us of "poor CARLOTTA" at her new residence near Brussels. If any one virtue has demonstrated itself more saliently than another in our recent history as belonging to the American nation it is that of pity and clemency. Never did a nation show more humane qualities than when JEFF. DAVIS was set at liberty, when no traitors were hung, and when MAXIMILIAN was mourned! When the last was so cruelly sacrificed to the spirit of blood, the eyes of the whole world turned in comparison to the retirement of the doubly bereaved Princess. I am glad to give more cheerful news of her than I could do in former letters. The information which comes to us from the pretty chateau of Tervueren, whither she has been conveyed by the Queen of Belgium, is of such a nature as to give grounds to hope for her ultimate recovery. The chateau is situated, they tell us, in the midst of a spacious and beautiful park, the part of it nearest to the edifice being used as a flower garden, and luxuriantly planted. On the arrival of the Princess CHARLOTTE, the public, which had been admitted freely into the park, and which made ample use of the privilege on Sundays especially, was excluded, that the royal invalid might repose in the midst of perfect quiet. A few days after, however, this prohibition incidentally came to the ears of CHARLOTTE, who at once asked that it might be revoked. "I would not, for the world," said she, "be an obstacle to the pleasures of the people of Brussels." Her doctor heard of this expression with delight, as it was the first time since the malady had become extreme that CHARLOTTE had been known to express any desire. Since then, other favorable symptoms have transpired. Before her arrival at Tervueren she was indifferent to all things, even to the care of her person, remaining as passive as a child while her attendants made her toilet. Since her return to the scenes of her youth, she has resumed these cares of the *boudoir*. She has asked for her pencils, and of her own accord has set about designing and painting, accomplishments in which she delighted, and for which she was noted in her happier days. These manifestations of a returning interest in the world and its concerns have reawakened hope in the breasts of her friends. But as yet she is ignorant of the fall of the Empire and the miserable catastrophe which signalized it. The papers are studiously kept out of her sight, lest her eye should fall upon some article indicating her loss; and, in case she should ask to see the news, a special edition of the *Independence Belge* has been set in type, ready to be printed at once, omitting all mention of Mexican affairs. The Queen of Belgium, who is about the same age as her unhappy sister-in-law, has taken up her residence in the same chateau, and hardly ever quits her. She is constant in her devotions and amuses herself by promenading in the garden, and taking short rides through the pleasant woods which surround their retreat. But it is said that these expeditions are mostly quite silent, as the Queen is fearful of disturbing the morbidly sensitive mind of her companion. One day, the Ex-Empress was riding in the wood, and, seeing a gentleman walking at a little distance off, at once exclaimed, "Why, that is M. HENRI DE B." It was indeed the person she mentioned, and whom she had not seen since her marriage. The nature of CHARLOTTE's malady is, as might be conjectured, melancholy; and there is a sort of weariness and languor which the doctors consider the most dangerous of her symptoms. You would be amused to hear some of the conjectures which are made as to its cause. One is that an unfaithful servant of the Empress mixed with her food a "certain vegetable poison known to the Indians." The real cause, however, is easily enough found in the disappointments and anxieties which attended her last efforts in aid of her husband. On the whole the physicians do not yet despair, and I am sure, should there be a favorable issue of the malady, none will rejoice more than our fellow-countrymen across the ocean.—*Paris (Aug. 20) Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.*

ANECDOTE OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—A letter from Ems contains the following: "The King of Prussia lives here with great simplicity, and goes out almost unattended. Two days back his Majesty was descending the staircase of the Kurhaus, smoking his cigar, when a young Wallachian residing in the same establishment was going up to his room. Having a cigar in his hand he went up to the King and asked him very politely to be allowed to light it. His Majesty at once held out his cigar and the other was quietly proceeding to put his to it when he felt himself suddenly seized by each arm; he turned round and found that he was in the hands of two orderly officers, who were very much scandalized at the familiarity of the young man. The King had some trouble in making them understand that they were not to interfere. The Wallachian was totally at a loss to comprehend what the whole scene meant, when a gentleman passing observed to him, 'Do you not see what you have done? It is the King of Prussia from whom you have asked a light.' The other was for a moment struck dumb at his mistake, and for fear of meeting King WILLIAM subsequently on the promenade, left Ems that same evening."

A COSTLY ENVELOPE.—Whatever may be the shortcomings in regard to free trade and other weighty matters, of His Majesty of the Golden Foot—the King of Burmah—there can be no complaint against him in the matter of State envelopes. The letter he recently addressed to the Viceroy was inclosed in a sumptuous and costly covering. The ornamental scroll on which the letter was written was placed in an ivory tube about eighteen inches in length and rather over two inches in diameter; the surface was marked in circular flutings, and the case was closed with a properly fitting top made to screw on. This very tube was encased in a covered cloth of gold, and that again in a case or bag of thick crimson silk. His auriferous Majesty could not brook the notion of such a magnificent missive being sent by the common dawk along with a multitude of quarter-tola chits for half an anna each, so the royal letter was sent to Rangoon in one of the King's own boats specially chartered for the purpose. It was brought thence to Calcutta by Lieut. FORLONG, but from Calcutta to Simla the precious package was taken by the common workday dawk.—*Times of India.*

A CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—There is a root which has often been recommended as a specific for hydrophobia, but, it seems, with little success. It is the root of the *Alisma plantago*, or great water plantain, belonging to the class hexandria, and to the order polygynia. It is rather singular, however, that this old remedy should suddenly start up again with strong evidence in its favor, and whatever may be the doubts still lingering in our mind, we feel bound to state the facts, in the hope that the discarded plant may be found to have really some virtue in it. Counselor LEWSCHIN, of St. Petersburgh, well known in Russia for scientific attainments, states that in the village of Sokoralotewo, in the circle of Belewski, there lived an old soldier who enjoyed the reputation of being able to cure hydrophobia. His remedy, it was said, consisted of reducing a sort of onion to powder, strewing the latter upon a slice of bread and butter, and thus administering it to the patient. Counselor LEWSCHIN did not at first credit the story, but a circumstance which occurred among his brother's servants soon forced him to change his opinion. It was the case of a huntsman, who having been bitten by a mad dog, was cauterized as usual, and appeared to be beyond all danger, when, a few weeks later, unequivocal symptoms of the terrible diseaes were observed, and the patient had to be secured. Their being no physician in the neighborhood, the soldier was sent for, who applied his remedy, and with two doses effected a complete cure. The patient lived 18 years after that event, and the recipe has since been constantly used with success in the district. The water-plantain grows in marshes and stagnant water; it has a bulbous root consisting of thick fibres. It remains under water until the beginning of June, when some of its new shoots protrude above the surface. It blossoms throughout the Summer, but should not be gathered until the end of Autumn. The roots must be well raised, and left to dry in the shade until they be fit to be reduced to powder.—*Galignani.*

A VISIT TO GOETHE'S BIRTH-PLACE.

From the Liepsic Gartenlaube.

I had promised two old friends, HALLIWELL, the great Shakespearian connoisseur, and Prof. NICARD, of Paris, during their visit which they accidently made me together in Germany, to accompany them to Frankfort as guide, especially in GOETHE's house. Toward 10 o'clock in the morning we stood on the great Kirschgraben in front of the three-story mansard-roofed dwelling. We stepped in. The entrance-hall is roomy and light; it served the children of the "Herrrn Rath as an excellent place for exercising, with splendid hiding places" around, and under the staircase; under the fine acanthus moulding is the entrance to the cellar. How often did the Frau Rath mount this staircase in order to bring up refreshments for the beloved guests of her renowned son, such as the Counts STOLBERG and MERCK. But the little trap-door must not be forgotten, through which WOLFGANG stole out in the evenings with a forbidden key, and then late in the night, or too often toward morning stole lightly back to the stairs which led up to his roof-story.

This house, around every portion of which cling recollections of the poet's life, was first bought into the family by the grandmother on the father's side. GOETHE remembered her as "a beautiful, slender, always neatly-dressed woman, gentle, amiable, benevolent," who, as the crowning of her good deeds, as a "last legacy" gave to him at Christmas, 1753, the "puppet-show," to which the German people are indebted for the poet's predilection for the stage.

After the death of this "good grandmother," extensive alterations were made in the house, the ground floor having the door in the centre, and three windows on each side, while the two stories above received each seven windows instead of the former five, and from the roof arose two stories, in the under of which is the poet's celebrated room containing three windows. The first left-hand room on the ground floor, with three windows toward the street, was the ordinary dining-room. Here WOLFGANG, as a boy, sometimes set the table himself, and here the thoughtless children enjoyed the dainties with which the French Count THORANE rewarded them for their exultations at the celebration of the victory of the French on the evening of the day of the battle at Bergen. Here it happened, too, that the poor barber who shaved the father by light on Winter Saturday evenings, was so struck with terror, as the brother and sister, in ecstasy over KLOPSTOCK's "Messiah," first repeated it at home—WOLFGANG in the *role* of *Satan*, and CORNELIA in that of *Adrameleck*—that when the words "O wie bin ich zermalmt" were thundered out with "fearful voice," he spilled the contents of the soap-basin over the father.

On the ground floor is also the new kitchen with the pantry. The key of this GOETHE found sticking in the lock one morning and opened the sanctuary. The results of his discovery, among which was the written comedy of "David and Goliath" are very accurately and minutely described in "Wilhelm Meister."

The three front rooms of the first story were the "best rooms" which were repeatedly refurnished by the "Herrin Rath;" of these the central room with four windows was the apartment which the Count THORANE occupied as a reception-room. In the hall leading to this room occurred the meeting between the Herrin Rath and Count THORANE, which came so near being fraught with momentous results to the family.

The Herr Rath, who was interested in the affairs of Germany was thrown entirely out of his "customary composure" by the sight of his "wounded and imprisoned countrymen" on the day of the battle of Bergen.

The hall leading to the Count's reception room was so full of people that the Count had decided to step out in order to accomplish more at once; and this unfortunately happened just as the Herr Rath was passing from his own room to the dining-room. The Count went to him, pleasantly, greeted him and said:

"You will congratulate us that this dangerous affair is so fortunately passed through."

"Not at all," said the father, resentfully. "I would you had hunted yourselves to destruction, even if I must have gone with you."

The Count restrained himself a moment, then broke out, raging—

"You shall regret this," cried he. "It shall not be for nothing that you have so insulted me, and the just cause."

How the breach was finally healed GOETHE has related in his *Wahrheit und Dichtung*.

The upper story was occupied by the father and mother. The former had arranged the northern of the three front rooms as his work and study-room, and in this he had had the "peep-window" made, which more than once compelled WOLFGANG to reach the house door from the south side, on the mornings when he came in from his night revels, in order to be protected by the house from his father's watchful glance out of the upper window. In this room, which contained the library, he received his lessons from his father and must work under his eye. The handsome three-windowed reception-room, called the "Room of Paintings," was consecrated to art. Here hung on the walls in black, gilt-rimmed frames, the oil paintings of the Frankfort painters; landscapes from Hirth; conflagrations in REMBRANDT's style by TRAUTMANN; Rhine scenery by SCHUTZ; flower and fruit pieces, and, later, the beautiful pictures of SEEKATZ from Darmstadt. The south room, with two windows, was the Frau Rath's room. In this stood the green sofa on which the mother used to sit when she told stories in the evenings, and which from that was called the "story sofa." It was "a fine, comfortable dwelling, in which valuable artistic articles decorated the rooms tastefully." The back room, communicating with this and looking on the court-yard, was the room in which GOETHE first saw the light. Two sons and three daughters followed him, but of these all died while yet children except his much loved sister CORNELIA.

GOETHE inherited his father's features, but his poetic genius and indestructible joyousness came from his mother, who was but eighteen at the time of his birth. He himself says, "I have from mother a joyous nature and pleasure in creating fiction." These characteristics are also decidedly stamped on her countenance in the picture in oil which the Frau OTTILIE VON GOETHE willed later to a lady in Frankfort. On the broad brow which is bordered by a somewhat coquettish cap is enthroned continual sunshine. The expression of her features is like the poet's. Of herself she says, "Many persons, among whom is the Prince of Dessau, say it were not to be mistaken that GOETHE is my son. I cannot find it, yet there must be something in it, it has been so often said. Order and tranquility are the principal features of my character; therefore I do whatever is to be done immediately, the most unpleasant first, and swallow the demon—according to the wise counsel of Father WIELAND—without looking at him long first." And again:

"I love humanity much and that both old and young feel; I go through the world unpretendingly, and that suits everybody; I lay down no rules for any one but strive to take cognizance of the good side and leave the bad to Him who best understands to grind off the edges, and by this method I find myself fortunate and happy."

We may indorse the poet's words that this was a woman who understood how to "live courageously." "My mother is always cheerful and happy, and wishes others to be so, too."

Now we come to speak of the fourth member of the family, the only and beloved sister CORNELIA, with whom all his joys and sorrows were shared until the time of her marriage with JOHANN GEORG SCHLOSSER it 1773. It was she who prepared the wardrobe for the puppet-show, and to whom he confided the histories of his loves, as she also confided in him. It was she who, in company with the mother, consoled him while he underwent arrest in his room on account of the "Gretchen history;" who advised him to break off the engagement with LILLI; who compelled him to restrain his creative power on *Götz von Berlichinger*, and to finish that first work in four weeks; in a word, who was the trusted of his heart and soul. The resemblance of the two was so great that they were taken for twins in earlier years, but the strong expressive lines gave, later, something of sharpness to the face of the sister. She was, as he describes her, "tall but slender; the features of her face, neither remarkable nor beautiful, indicated a being that neither was nor could be at one with herself; her eyes were not the most beautiful I have ever seen, but the deepest, behind which one expected most, and if she expressed any inclination or affection, had a glance without parallel, and yet this expression was not exactly tender, as that which comes from the heart, but at the same time contains something yearning and aspiring. This expression came from the soul, and seemed only to wish to give, but to have no need of receiving."

From this third story I conducted my friends up to the first roof story, to the *sanctum sanctorum*—GOETHE's gable room. It is not the room in the back wing in which the poet dreamed his young dreams and made his first attempts in art; the real sanctuary is the room next the street, which has three windows and a small room adjoining. In this large gable room which lies toward the sun, the boy ripened to a youth and the youth to manhood. Of it he says "I feel daily more attachment to this little place where I have enjoyed so many pleasures." In this room [illegible] an altar which he had himself erected, [illegible] pastils for fumigating, which he kindled with a burning glass, he brought in [illegible] peculiar childish manner his "offerings" to the "Highest." [illegible]

good grandmother, he received his first lessons in the contrivance and power of representation, which he himself has later so graphically described in *Wilhelm Meister*. So passed the years 1757 and 1758 to the boy WOLFGANG. The following year robbed him of the hitherto undisputed kingdom of his gable-room, for hither came now the Frankfort painters and SEEKATZ from Darmstadt, in the study of whose works, however, a new kingdom opened to him which fully compensated for the loss of the old. A little later commences his acquaintance with GRETCHEN, the first in the succession of beautiful women whom the poet loved, enchained and inspired, and whose names he in return immortalized. From the beginning of the year 1762-65 she remains his nurse, and around her head he has woven the full halo of poesy. He thus characterizes this "first love" of his thirteenth year: "The first affections of an unspotted youth take always a spiritual tendency. Through my love for this maiden a new world of the beautiful and excellent opened to me. Her influence guided me from this moment on." The termination of this first passion is also connected with the gable-room, for to this the anxious and grieved mother banished him on the following day, after she had communicated to him that it had come out that "he kept very bad company," and here the unhappy youth passed several miserable days, until he finally roused himself upon hearing that GRETCHEN had represented their friendship as entirely brotherly and sisterly; yes, had even declared the love-sick boy "a child." Then he was cured instantaneously.

"But," said HALLIWELL, "before we leave this room, let us not forget the friends who were wont to assemble within its walls." Two men, before all others, ship into the foreground, JOHANN FRIEDRICH MERCK, from Darmstadt, and GOETHE's countryman, FRIEDRICH MAXIMILIAN KLINGER, the "son of poverty." GOETHE himself says of MERCK: "This singular man, who had the greatest influence on my life, was born in Darmstadt. When I became acquainted with him, he was paymaster of the army, and later Counselor of War in Darmstadt. Born with soul and understanding, he had acquired fine attainments, especially in modern literature, and had made himself acquainted with the history of the world and of mankind in all times and regions. He was endowed with superior judgment, and was estimated as a vigilant, decided business man and ready reckoner. He entered everywhere with facility as a very pleasant companion for those to whom his sharp features did not render him disagreeable. In person he was tall and spare; the nose large, projecting and pointed; light blue, perhaps grey eyes, gave to his glance, which wandered attentively here and there, something tigerish. In his character lay a wonderful incongruity. By nature a brave, reliable man, he had embittered himself against the world and allowed this hypochondrical tendency to rule in himself to such a degree that he felt an unconquerable inclination to be designedly a wag—yes, a knave."

MERCK, who now passes as GOETHE's archetype of Mephistopheles, visited the poet often at his father's house. In the gable-room, GOETHE finished in the year 1774 the *Armen Werther's Leiden*, but one of MERCK's unhappy moods had almost destroyed the book.

"Once he visited me," GOETHE relates, "and as he appeared not very voluble, I begged him to listen to me. He seated himself, and I began to bring out letter after letter of the adventure. After I had so proceeded for a time without enticing any sign of applause from him, I commenced more pathetically; but how frightfully discouraged did I feel as he arose, when I made a pause, with a 'Now, yes, 'tis very pretty,' and left without adding anything further. I was entirely beside myself; for though I delighted in my productions, I was at that time no judge of them, so I confidently believed that I had committed some grievous blunder in subject, in tone or in style, and had prepared something inadmissible. Had there been a fire at hand, I had thrown the work in immediately. I passed some unhappy days until MERCK finally confided to me that he was at that time in the most disagreeable position into which a human being can fall, and that therefore neither seen nor heard anything, and knew not even what the subject of the manuscript was. On hearing CLAVIGA, this friend warned him of his higher strength and dignity with the words, 'Such a trifle you must not write in the future, that others can do also.' On this occasion GOETHE named him, without mistaking his friend's intentions, 'Mephistopheles.'"

MERCK thus cast GOETHE's horoscope previous to the beginning of his travels in Switzerland. "Your distinguishing excellence must lie in giving a poetical figure to the real," and even when GOETHE was accustomed to be greeted as the prince of poets, and to receive the homage of the world, he said to him criticisingly and advisingly, "I consider all of what you have written as trifling in comparison with what you can be in the world;" and finally grew entirely out of patience with what he was pleased to term his "fawning and frisking" around the Court at Weimar.

"Now," said I, "we will cross the court-yard in order to reach the spot on which stood the little house in which KLINGER is supposed to have been born. His father was a poor woodcutter and city soldier, and his mother supported herself after his death, first as a wash-woman and later by means of a little store.

The renowned author of *Sturm und Drang*, after he had already become Russian Lieutenant-General in St. Petersburgh, came in a brilliant military uniform to visit the good mother in her little room in the narrow Rittergarre—which, by a regulation of the Senate has, a few years ago, been christened Klingergarre. He had not seen her in twenty years, and unfortunately had not been able to induce her to accompany him to St. Petersburgh. THADDAUS VON BULGARIN, who in his memoirs, likewise maintains that KLINGER was born in GOETHE's neighboring house, paints his living portrait in these words: "In company which pleased him, and in friendly conversation, KLINGER was—if in a good humor—more than ordinarily pleasant and interesting, but in service and toward his inferiors as cold as the stony guest in 'Don Juan.' With large regular features, his physiognomy was inflexible; never had any one seen him smile.

Out of the little court we stepped again into the street.

"From the cradle to the grave," said HALLIWELL, after a long silence. "Let our last walk be to the grave of the mother."

In the old, long since unused graveyard which joins the Peterkirche, and on the walls of which the memorials and escutcheons show where the old patrician generations of Frankfort rest grouped, the Frau Rath found her last resting-place on Sept. 15, 1808. The grave lies to the right of the eastern entrance, by the side of her husband, who had died twenty-six years before. She had lived 78 years, and had felt the full triumph of her son's fame.

Yes the Frau Rath was the protecting spirit of her son so long as he remained in Frankfort. She was really the one who urged him to accept the invitation of his princely young friend to WEIMAR, because she felt he would miss his higher destiny by the side of the cool father. She remained in his confidence her life long. In speaking of one of her letters to his friend, ZELTER GOETHE says: "Herein, as in every line, speaks out the character of a woman who in the Old Testament fear of God lived a great life full of trust in His unalterable Providence."

We reached each other the hand at parting. PAUL NICARD, who had continually been growing more serious, repeated at the departure the significant words of ELIZABETH GOETHE to BETTINA BRENTANO:

"The individual is buried in consecrated ground: so should one also bury great and rare events, in a beautiful *coffin of recollections* to which each can return to commemorate the remembrance."

A CRETAN CHIEF.—Among the brave men who, in the ill-fated Island of Crete, are sustaining, single-handed, against a powerful and brutal foe, the cause of civilization and freedom, there is one whose portrait, as we find it drawn in a Greek journal, is worthy of a place beside the figures of the old Homeric heroes. DEMETRIUS PETROPOULAKI is indeed a striking proof, if one were needed, that the ancient blood of Greece still runs in the veins of living men. Seventy years of war and suffering have left their mark upon his gigantic form, fatigue and wounds and exposure have made [illegible] inroad even upon his iron frame. Half patriarch, half cavalier, there is an expression of resignation to suffering on his face, and a look [illegible] in his half-closed black eye, while an indefinable smile of goodness dwells on [illegible] [illegible] painful hissing in his breast. All over his massive frame [illegible] epic of his life. [illegible] changing gentleness, an august serenity, exhale, as it were, from his person. The impression he [illegible] that of the just man who, [illegible] and assured of peace with God, awaits his hour in full confidence. Chief of a [illegible] in Maina, that small district, the [illegible] ancient Spartan, which the Turks [illegible] penetrate, DEMETRIUS PETROPOULAKI has remained faithful to the manners of his ancestors, [illegible] the splendid costume of Skanderbeg—[illegible] to enhance the majesty of [illegible] presence of me, he [illegible] his weapon [illegible] God of battles, [illegible] mountains and through valleys on his sorrel mule, stopping sometimes by the way through fatigue or pain. At night he spreads a bit of carpet, and, stretching himself out on it, discourses with his faithful followers of the perils they have encountered and of the victory that is to come. He himself never sleeps, only slumbers; rising up gently if he hears one of his companions restlessly moving, in order to spread over him his own sole covering, and then returns to lie on the bare ground. When the hour of battle comes, his son LEONIDAS heads the phalanx, and followed by his son, GEORGES PETROPOULAKI; for three generations of this heroic race are fighting there for the freedom of Crete. The aged Chief remains behind until the last palicar is in line, and then, seated on his mule, he rides on tranquil and fearless, into the midst of the balls, with his majestic cry, "On, my children."

THE PRISONS OF PARIS.

Translated for the Times from the Paris Guide.

To visit the prisons one must be a historian in quest of recollections, or a moralist acting like a physician assisting at a clinic.

The prisons of Paris occupy considerable space in history—that is, the prisons now destroyed. First came the Bastile, which, with the clergy, the nobility and the Parliament, was a great monarchical institution; then for l'Evêque, whose name is bound up with the traditions of art; then, too, the Chatelet, whose cells, could they be visited at present, would throw more light upon the doings of justice before the Revolution than all the memoirs combined. With that same Revolution are inseparably connected the Abbaye, la Force, Saint Lazare and la Conciergerie. The last two structures are still in existence.

The only truly historical prison in Paris is la Conciergerie. It still retains as a reminiscence of the olden times two stout turrets overhanging the quay, thick walls within, a long table at which ST. LOUIS, it is said, seated himself, when feeding the poor, and finally the cells tenanted by DAMIENS and MARIE ANTOINETTE. These few vestiges of by-gone days are well deserving of inspection. When one enters the Queen's cell, however, the bare walls, the cot, the screen behind which a jailor was watching, the single chair, the table and the thick gratings are not to be seen. The place has been transformed into a commonplace chapel, the walls of which are covered with worthless paintings. Poor history, thus bedizened, resembles a statue by MICHAEL ANGELO, hidden beneath rags and scapularies.

Such as it is, however, la Conciergerie is the only prison of interest to antiquarians. As for moralists, they, too, have but one establishment worth visiting, Mazas.

In 1838 there were twenty civil and two military prisons in Paris. They were all old structures and crumbling convents, which had been adapted, after a fashion, to a purpose for which they were wholly unfitted. La Force was a palace in its day. It can be easily understood that with such chance-buildings one could scarcely think of insuring the safety or the comfort of the prisoners. The inmates were not even divided into categories or classes. Eight or nine prisons, some constructed especially for the purpose, now suffice for the accommodation of a larger number of culprits than were ever on hand in 1838.

First in order is the Depot, located in the building of the Prefecture de Police. Then follow the three prisons for temporary commitment, Majas and la Santé, for male prisoners, and la Conciergerie, for the unfortunate of both sexes. A portion of Saint Lazare is reserved exclusively for women awaiting a trial. Sainte Pelagie and Saint Lazare, the former intended for men and the latter for women, are houses of reformation for the detention of persons sentenced to undergo a term of confinement not exceeding a twelvemonth. Persons charged with political offences are usually locked up in Sainte Pelagie.

La Roquette is tenanted by prisoners under sentence of death, by convicts and by parties sentenced to upward of a year's imprisonment, and awaiting transportation to the central prisons. Finally, there is—or rather was, since imprisonment for debt is now abolished—the prison of Clichy.

The uses of the Depot are well known. The Police garner within its walls every day several hundred individuals, picked up during the night or removed from the different *violons* or lock-ups of the capital. These are subsequently divided into gangs and dispatched to the larger prisons. It is, therefore, but a stopping place. Food is furnished the prisoners, however, while in the English counterpart of the Depot, in London, inmates remain for one whole day without eating, unless provided with funds of their own. If the manager of the Paris Depot is aught of a philosopher, he is to be envied for the excellent opportunities afforded him of studying human decompositions in all its varieties. He has had under lock and key all the murderers, all the thieves, all the lewd women, and all the houseless and wandering orphans in the metropolis. The Police, under the last reign, gave in his keeping two ministers of the Restoration, HYDE DE NEUVILLE and CHATEAUBRIAND. The Depot was, but a year ago, the filthiest and most horrible of dens. Inside were two halls crowded with women. The thieves were huddled on one side, the fallen creatures on the other. There were no tables, no chairs, no furniture whatever except beds. The closets only half separated from the main room by a rickety door, and diffused a most sickening odor. These wretched accommodations have since been done away with. A new structure has been put up in the court-yard of the Préfecture, in the shape of a cellular prison, with several large rooms. The cells are spacious and much more comfortable than three-fourths of Parisian *garnis*.

Among the prisoners set down every morning in front of the Prefecture by the cellular vehicle, the most dangerous and most numerous are the men charged with *récidive*—that is to say, who have committed for a second time a crime with which they have already been taxed, and those also having served one term of imprisonment, have been detected *en rupture de ban*, having left the places assigned them as a residence by the Police. The great skill of the culprits lies in concealing their identity, that of the detectives in recognizing them *malgré* their disguise. Their researches are prosecuted in three ways: By scanning the *dossiers*, *judiciaries* or biographies, which are kept in Paris with such marvelous correctness; by verbal examination and by inspection. In London, to facilitate the performance of the latter operation, a circular iron cage, about six feet in height by two feet in diameter, is located in the centre of the vestibule of the different Police stations. The prisoner enters the cage, which is at once surrounded by detectives, whose keen eyes and wonderful memory soon render disguise of little value. In Paris, where all persons arrested are sent to the Prefecture, a number of cells, with grated doors, are located in the hall through which all persons have to pass, and tenanted by the suspected parties. I have seen some men assume an indignant attitude and a look of offended dignity while thus undergoing inspection. I often thought of the reflections an honorable man would make whom chance might throw into one of these open cells. Be it known, however, that all prisoners are not ushered into the show-cases. The cages are intended as a sort of a Morgue for the living, wherein the bodies of the unknown only are deposited. Celebrities and notorious characters, whose names are on the lips of all, are escorted without delay to ordinary cells.

Clichy, tenanted by insolvent debtors, was built in 1826. In my opinion, it always was an anachronism. Whenever, after having visited the place, I wrote a letter, I always felt as though I were in danger of dating my communication A. D. 1466. Yet it always was a comfortable institution, according to M. MOREAU CHRISTOPHE, who was once upon a time Inspector of the Prisons of the Department of the Seine. The female inmates occupied eighteen apartments, all provided with grates, and well lighted and ventilated. They had the use of a bath-room, a parlor, a heating-room, a court-yard, and a gallery in the chapel, where they could hear mass unobserved. The men had a garden of their own, a covered promenade for exercise in Winter, a *café*, and a *cantine*, or eating and drinking saloon. The establishment was provided with a hospital on a small scale, but this merely *pro forma*; how could one be indisposed in so carefully kept an institution? M. MOREAU CHRISTOPHE was acquainted with a prisoner, a Mr. SWAN, who was quite wealthy, but nevertheless resided for 23 years at Sainte-Pélagie, and obstinately refused to pay his debts. Mrs. SWAN and her children frequently took steps to effect his release and pay off his creditors, but the prisoner threatened to disinherit his family if they made any endeavors to attain that object. Mr. SWAN was liberated with all his fellow inmates of Sainte-Pélagie, in July, 1830, and died while making energetic attempts to be reincarcerated.

MAZAS is not the first cellular prison erected in France, or even in Paris. La Petite-Roquette, a cellular institution for youthful delinquents, was built in 1825-35. In 1836 a ministerial ordinance directed that all prisons should henceforward be constructed on the cellular plan, and in the departments of La Gironde, Saone-et-Loire, la Côte d'Or, and Eure-et-Loire, edifices after the new fashion were promptly put up. MAZAS was commenced in 1841 and finished in 1850. Let the reader picture to himself a large circular wall, with a rotunda in the centre, and eight wings running from the wall to the rotunda, and forming, as it were, the spokes of a huge wheel. Double rows of cells, one situate above the other, line the sides of each the eight wings, the upper story of cells opening on the balcony. If the visitor stand in the rotunda, by turning on his heel, he can see the eight wings, extending toward all points of the compass, like eight large galleries. The ground floor of the rotunda is occupied as a *bureau de surveillance*, and the first floor as a chapel. The altar is the central point of the prison, and can be seen from every cell door. The stairways, balconies and slender pillars supporting the chapel are made of iron, and so arranged that they do not prevent the inmate of a cell from beholding the altar on Sundays, when, during divine service, the cell doors are left a few inches open. Mayos is provided with a *cantine* and a library. It contains a few double cells, or apartments communicating with each other. These are intended for the reception of redoubtable criminals, with each of whom it is deemed advantageous to incarcerate a fellow-prisoner possessed of an unusually good memory. Sometimes, too, they are set apart for the occupancy of a Minister or General. The Warden of a Belgian prison once cherished the hope of having for a boarder the Minister of War, who had been sentenced to undergo one month's imprisonment for dueling, and accordingly had the walls of a cell beautifully frescoed. The artist—a prisoner, by the way—without turning out a masterpiece, produced a very creditable landscape. Many-colored birds twittered on the branches, and stags and deer rambled unmolested on the sward. The cell is now used as a *lieu de récompense*. There are prisoners who work with redoubled ardor, whose respect to the rules and the turnkeys is increased one hundred-fold in the hope of being locked up for a week in the General's cell.

Both modes of cellular imprisonment—that consisting of solitary confinement by day and by night, in accordance with the Philadelphia system, and that comprising solitary confinement by night and silent labor by day, according to the Auburn system—are of American origin. Among the large cellular prisons in Europe may be mentioned that of Ghent, built in 1801, in which both systems are combined, and that of Glasgow, the inmates of which have been submitted, since 1824, to the rigorous system of Philadelphia.

MONS. DUPUY, Director of the French prison administration, states in his last annual report, that both modes of cellular imprisonment were applied for the first time in Rome in 1708, by Pope CLEMENT XI. If this be true they are of most venerable origin. It must be well understood that solitude only does not constitute the cellular regimen. All prisons and all ages have had cells, and as MONS. DUPUY has alluded to the Pope, it may be added that convents have had them too. The most celebrated cells in history, after the *Oubliettes*, are the *in pace*, of monkish invention. An accomplice of CARTOUCHE, who proved false to his chief, averted the sentence of death which was to have been passed upon him. He was taken to a solitary cell at Bicêtre, and lived there forty-three years. One of his stratagems was to feign death, for then the turnkeys carried what they supposed to be his corpse to the top of the stairway, and he thus caught a glimpse of the sky and for a few seconds breathed the fresh air. The trick succeeded twice or thrice in forty-three years. But solitary confinement, until the invention of the cellular system, was always looked upon as an aggravation of the ordinary penalty. The invention of the philanthropists lies in their having imagined that solitary confinement was a mitigation of the penalty and a reliable mode of reformation.

I admit three points: cellular imprisonment at night is advisable; cellular imprisonment, day and night, may and should be resorted to in the case of temporarily-committed prisoners; the privilege of solitary confinement may be granted to prisoners requesting the same. If you venture beyond these limits the cellular system becomes neither more nor less than a step taken backward, out of philanthropic motives perhaps, but leading toward a peculiarly barbarous method of treatment. By giving a prisoner light, air, cleanliness, you do a good action; by cutting off, besides liberty, humanity, you are in the wrong.

I once stepped into a cell furnished with a table, a chair and a cot. The walls were white and clean; the place was lighted by four ground glass windows that gave light, but were not transparent. I could proceed eight steps in one direction and three and a half in another. I have visited thousands of more wretched tenements occupied by honest workingmen. I inquired of the prisoner how long he had dwelt in that cell. "Seventeen years," he replied. He had been sentenced to imprisonment for life. Think of that, for it is a fit subject for meditation. That man never sees anyone, not even the turnkey. His meals are handed to him through a small aperture. He hardly catches a glimpse of the hand holding the bowl. This fashion of cruelty is not so apparent as that practiced in the olden times. One must reflect to appreciate its full extent. One must ponder on the thought that for seventeen years not one minute of that man's life has differed from another. The laws of England allow and even ordain the application of the system of cellular confinement, but limits its duration to nine months, even in the case of men sentenced to imprisonment for life. I have seen convicts depart from Pentonville, after having undergone nine months' solitary imprisonment, *en route* to the prisons of Portland, whose terrible reputation is well deserved. Their features expressed most clearly that eternal island and eternal labor terrified them less than the sight of the four implacable stone walls whence they had just emerged.

As for the reformation said to be effected by solitude, the ideas on the subject are illusory and false. Solitude very often produces hypocrisy, it always stupefies, and causes lunacy in one case out of four. It acts as a preservation of hatred and of all vicious instincts. The cell whence nothing comes and into which nothing goes is like a hermetically sealed vial containing a pestilence. To expect moral progress from an unnatural situation is to outrage nature.

In several foreign cellular prisons and in the prison of Ghent, the prisoners don a mask whenever there is any likelihood of their being seen. I alluded to this fact one day, in the hearing of our greatest poet. "This is done," said he, seeking an excuse, "for the purpose of saving the future." But the prisoners serving a life sentence have no future. Yet that custom, which has been almost entirely abandoned, was quite logical. The mask completed the system of cellular confinement. It perfected the [illegible], or rather the annihilation of the prisoner.

We must not conceal chastisement; such concealment is neither beneficial to the prisoner nor to society. To impose a secret chastisement is only to punish. To give to chastisement, without creating a scandal, the same publicity as it has been given the crime, is to partially rehabilitate.

JULES SIMON.

THE ORIGINAL OF JARNDYCE *vs.* JARNDYCE.—Mr. D. W. STEVENS writes to the London *Times* as follows, regarding the Jennings' estate, which is said to have furnished Mr. DICKENS with the materials for the well-known case of Jarndyce *vs.* Jarndyce in *Bleak House*: In your issue of Tuesday Mr. HARGRAVE JENNINGS professes to correct the errors of your very accurate correspondent who writes from Philadelphia, and in his endeavor to carry out this intention falls into very much graver errors himself with regard to what is called the "Jennings' estate." Not knowing how the story of this estate existing unclaimed originated, but knowing from personal experience that for many years past it has been periodically put forth by ignorant and designing persons as truth, that it has caused much disappointment and anxiety, and has been made the medium for extorting money from as many members of the JENNINGS family as could be deceived by plausible representation, perhaps you will allow me to demolish the myth by a plain statement of facts, the accuracy of which may be relied upon. WILLIAM JENNENS, of Acton Place, County of Suffolk, died on the 19th of June, 1798. His will, made some years previous to his death, simply devised his real estate to his wife for her life, leaving the reversion as well as the whole of his personal estate undisposed of. His wife dying before him, and he appointing no executor, on the 6th of July, 1798, administration with the will annexed was granted to WILLIAM LYGON, first Earl Beauchamp, and MARY, Viscountess Dowager Andover, the cousins-german, once removed, and next of kin of the deceased. On the 21st of November, 1817, a second administration of goods unadministered was granted to the Countess Beauchamp, the widow and executor of Earl Beauchamp, one of the former administrators, who, as well as the Countess of Andover, was then dead. The real estate of the deceased descended to and was taken possession of for the heir-at-law, Hon. GEORGE AUGUSTUS WILLIAM CURZON, then a minor, who, dying *sine prole*, in 1805, was succeeded by his brother, the present possessor, RICHARD WILLIAM PENN CURZON, first Earl HOWE of the second creation. WILLIAM JENNENS was the only child of ROBERT JENNENS and ANN, the daughter and heir of CAREW GUIDOTT, Esq., of Hampshire; which ROBERT JENNENS was the fifth son of HUMPHREY JENNENS, an ironmaster of Birmingham, who married MARY MILLWARD in 1657. WILLIAM JENNENS having died *sine prole* and intestate, and being the only child of his father, ROBERT, it became necessary to go back to the issue of HUMPHREY JENNENS to discover the heir-at-law. The first son of HUMPHREY JENNENS, named JUSTIN, was born in 1659, and died within a year of his birth. The second son, CHARLES, was born in 1662, and died in July, 1747. This CHARLES JENNENS married twice, and had issue—first, BURDETT, who died an infant; second, CHARLES of Gopsal, a man well known to the literary world of the middle of the last century, who died *s. p.* in 1773; and, third, ELIZABETH, who married WILLIAM HAMNER, Esq. Of this marriage there was issue an only daughter, ESTHER, who married ASSHETON, first Viscount CURZON, of which marriage was born a son, PENN ASSHETON CURZON, to whom the last-named CHARLES, by his will, left his estate. This PENN ASSHETON CURZON, who died in the lifetime of his father, married CHARLOTTE SOPHIA WALLER, Baroness HOWE, daughter of RICHARD EARL HOWE, by whom he had issue—first, GEORGE AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, above-mentioned; second, LEICESTER, died an infant; and third, RICHARD WILLIAM PENN, present Earl HOWE, who succeeded to the family estates, including those of WILLIAM JENNENS, which latter he claimed as heir-at-law, through his brother, his father, his grandmother and his great-grandmother, of CHARLES JENNENS of Gopsal, the first cousin of WILLIAM JENNENS, of Acton. With respect to the personal estate of WILLIAM JENNENS it was distributed between two second cousins, his sole next of kin, the one descended from his aunt, ANN JENNENS, who married Sir CLEMENT FISHER; and the other from his aunt ESTHER, who married the before-mentioned WILLIAM HAMNER, Esq.'s father, also named WILLIAM. From the fact that no other person has during a period of nearly seventy years made a successful claim, we may with much reason assume that the two distributees were his sole next of kin. At all events, instead of "this extensive property lying open to the heirship of some persons undiscovered," as asserted by Mr. HARGRAVE JENNINGS, it has been held, and as regards the real estate adversely held, for so long a period of time that no person, however good the root of his title might originally have been, can in the face of the Statute of Limitations of 3d and 4th of WILLIAM IV., cap. 27, now recover the real estate from the present possessor, who is, in my opinion, also the rightful owner, while as regards the personal estate it is not at all probable that any person can successfully call upon the legal representatives of the original administrators to account after the lapse of so many years. I am afraid, also, that your correspondent would have some difficulty in connecting either SOAME JENYNS, the philosopher, CONSTANTINE JENNINGS, the purchaser of "Alcibiades' Dog," or the celebrated SARAH JENNINGS, Duchess of Marlborough, with the family of the deceased millionaire.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES IN INDIA.—The festivities at the marriage of Sindia's heir are described in the *Gwalior Gazette*. The following is a translation of the report: "The ceremony of the holy 'pooja' was performed with a thousand festivities and delight in the following manner: On Friday, in the afternoon, a grand durbar was held in the royal palace. All the pillars of the State, with chiefs and officers of the Military Board of Sindia's army, with other officials and bankers of note, were present in the durbar. The dancing of the courtesans, fairy-like in make and peacock-like in appearance, attracted the notice of the planet Venus, and their graceful movements fixed the firmament in admiring amazement. About an hour before sunset the bridegroom left the royal palace for the purpose of performing the ceremony of the holy 'pooja.' He was mounted on an elephant with embroidered trappings, embellished with jewels and diamonds, and a canopy made of beaten gold. The procession, consisting of the nobles and officers as above, all on elephants, high as mountains, in a semi-circle behind the bridegroom, the cavalry with their comely accoutrements, the battalions in their gay regimentals, the battering trains of artillery, spearmen and bannermen, followed the bridegroom through dowlut gunj and the new bazaar to the palace at the kumpoo. The cavalry, battalions and artillery, posted in separate squadrons, and parties from the palace at the kumpoo to the new bazaar, performed the ceremony of salute. A court in the palace at the kumpoo, which for the clear resplendence of its floor and the brilliancy of its furniture, might be compared with the ninth heaven, and which was brighter than noonday, from the number of chandeliers and lustres, was transformed into the ball-room of Indur by dancing and music, and every one was immersed in jollity and delight. On the west side of the Court a terrace, with gorgeous embellishments, have been erected for the Thakoojee, (incarnation of Vishnoo the preserver,) and was surrounded with chandeliers and lustres. In the front of this terrace on one side a magnificent cushion had been fitted up for the Maharajah and seat for the bridegroom on the other. Meanwhile the triumphant procession of her most Serene Highness the Maharanee Chuna Raja (on elephants) passed through the Surrafa and reached the parade ground at the kumpoo. After receiving a similar salute from the cavalry, battalions and artillery, her highness honored with her presence another grand court of the palace, which had been most elegantly furnished with the best furniture. The courtiers paid their respects, and dancing and music continued. In the other court costly dresses and ornaments of immense value were presented to his most puissant and fortunate Highness, the Maharajah, the bridegroom, and to BULWUNT RAO BHYA SAHIB, on the part of the father of the bride. The ceremony of "pooja" then commenced, and salute was fired when it was over. Utter and pan were then distributed among those present. The bridegroom then left the palace at the kumpoo on an elephant, followed by other elephants with the above-mentioned nobles in a semicircle. A salute was instantly fired, and fireworks were let off with great noise and velocity. The artificial trees on the pasteboard gardens looked blooming with blossoms, and loaded with different kinds of fruit. The brilliancy of the tale found fault with the rays of the sun, and Pleiades blushed with shame at the gorgeousness of the floral pasteboards. Salutes were fired when the procession reached the Jinsee. The noise of the fireworks caused the buds to smile and open, and the moon became ashamed of herself at the excellence of 'Anars' and 'Mehtabees.' With slow steps the procession advanced through the Surrafa to the kotwalee. From the kotwalee the royal palace fireworks were planted on both sides of the road, and were set fire to. Every step the spectators swarmed like locusts. About midnight the procession reached the royal palace."

THE MISERY OF BUTTONS.—"A Victim" writes as follows to the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "May I be allowed to suggest that if the tailors who, now being 'on the strike,' have ample leisure at their disposal, would devote their spare time to acquiring the art of sewing on buttons, it would be greatly to the public advantage? I may add that, if any of the fraternity recently committed to take their trial for illegal intimidatory practices, should chance to find themselves in prison, with the supplement of hard labor, it would be eminently beneficial to condemn them to so many hours of button-sewing per diem, instead of the same period of oakum picking, or whatever else may be the most approved disciplinary exercise. It seems to me that a London tailor, especially one employed by a fashionable West End firm, doing business upon the principle of high prices and long credits, can do everything in the world but sew. Sartorial ingenuity has not yet availed to the manufacture of masculine garments unencumbered with the dire nuisance of buttons. It is not too much to say that a man's whole comfort during the day is dependent on the state of his buttons. The sudden defection of a button, when the sufferer is beyond the reach of all remedial assistance, puts him to misery and perhaps to shame. Now, it is a noticeable fact that the higher the price you pay for your garments the sooner your buttons disappear. As the cabman in one of Mr. LEECH's social illustrations observed, 'The genteeler the party the worserer the fare,' so it may be emphatically observed with respect to the matter of buttons, 'the genteeler the tailor the worser the sewing.' For country tailors pride themselves on their sewing, and their buttons cling to their appointed places for more weeks than the London tailors' adhere for weeks. Now, if in either of the ways I have ventured to suggest, the tailors now on the strike, whether at large or in prison, will profit by one of those 'enforced pauses in life'—regarding which we recently read a pleasant essay in a popular periodical, so as to learn to sew on buttons, they will not have struck in vain."

GARRISON IN PARIS.—WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, after a trip in Great Britain, which, despite his modesty, must have been peculiarly gratifying, has reached Paris, and continues to receive here the homage of distinguished literary and political personages. The French are never wanting in veneration toward foreigners who, in their estimation, have done something to better the state of the world; and GARRISON's career, as well as his personal character, is such as to appeal to the *spiritual* enthusiasm of this mercurial race. I noticed a long article in *La Liberté*, (the most vigorous and spicy of Paris sheets,) the other day, which was headed "WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the apostle of the blacks," written by M. BONNIER. It is an able survey of the whole history of Abolition, recounts of the ostracisms and difficulties of the early Abolitionists, and pays a tribute, glowing and just, to our eminent fellow-townsmen. The article closes with these fervid sentences: "But GARRISON was soon consoled by his excess of zeal by the spectacle of definite triumph. His work was done; and, more happy than JOHN BROWN and LINCOLN, his heroic competitors, he survived the victory! Let us salute him, then, with all our hearts, and welcome the Apostle of the Blacks to that France which loves well liberty!"—*Paris (Aug. 20) Correspondence Boston Traveller.*

A BUNCH OF CHARACTERS.—The legislative session is over for this season. The roar in the Chamber of Deputies has died away. M. THIERS and M. ROUHER and M. BERRYER are heard no more. Only foreign correspondents continue to talk about them. It will interest you to recall with me the faces and peculiarities of some of the Deputies, who have been particularly noisy this year. M. BERRYER, for example, who is called among his compatriots, the "last classic orator," when in debate never uses notes, papers, documents of any kind. He has such a head as DICKENS boasts of, where everything is ticketed and laid away for future use. His memory is his arsenal, and once in a while he blows such tremendous blasts out of it that all around him stare. He never allows a reporter to approach him; very unlike most of the famous Deputies who keep up a regular correspondence with the stenographers. He is sometimes very quiet, modest, almost timid, in commencing his debate; but the moment he has well started on his subject, he is like an angry lion, and is as violent as he was modest before. People say here that JULES FAVRE makes the period what M. JOURDAIN made prose, the glory of the modern tribune. FAVRE speaks by leaps, as one might says; his academic words run out to the end of a long sentence, then leap from that through silence a long ways to the next one. FAVRE has been much heard from during the session that has just closed, and his peculiarities have all been on exhibition before the public in caricature as well as in biography. EMILE OLLIVIER occupies a seat not far from FAVRE during the session. He is characterized as the man who can crush all those whom he cannot convince. Of a spirit supremely proud and exceedingly maladroit, he is always losing his friends and recovering them again; but he has his word on all important questions, even though he be only minister *in partibus* EUGENE PELLETAN's passionate, slender frame may be found not far off, his speaking face radiant with some argument that he is anxious to voice forth. He has not forgotten what he had to say in '48, and holds himself rather haughtily aloof from certain of the members. The white head of M. THIERS rises every session in the second row of seats in the Chamber of Deputies, and this year it has been towering up its good front oftener than usual to resist the numerous arguments which are now so well known to the whole public through the journals. As for M. ROUHER, who sums up the Government orators, and seems to combine all their talent, his character was well hit one day by a Deputy, who, on hearing him speak, whispered to his neighbor, "It is Demosthenes." "Yes," said his friend, "but Demosthenes before he practiced with the pebbles."—*Paris correspondence of the Boston Transcript.*

IMMUNITY FROM THE ATTACK OF BEES.—In a communication received by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and published in its "Proceedings," Mr. HORNE puts the question, "To what is due the exemption that some men have from the attacks from bees and wasps? One reads of it in England, and here is another illustration. Yesterday we arrived at our camp at Soj, and needing the elephant to go on again very soon, I directed the mahout to feed him well, and to have him ready in three hours. Instead of this he chained the said elephant under a large peepul tree, leaving him to pull down the bows and browse on them. He did this for some time, when presently he seized a large branch, and swaying to and fro, applied his vast strength to bring it down. He succeeded, but the crash caused the whole tree to shake. Suddenly there was a cry in the camp, "The bees! the bees!" and every one was seen running away beating off the said bees, which descended from the peepul tree, where they had been disturbed by the shaking, and attacked every living thing within seventy or eighty yards. A dog even, passing below the tree, did not escape, and was sorely bullied by the insects; he shook his head, struck with his paws, and rolled in vain. One man defended himself vigorously with the table cloth, which he was taking away, leaving, however, his pugree (turban) in the field. Two men hid under some tent covering, and it was strange to see the pertinacious way in which, for more than an hour, ten or twelve bees flew around at them, occasionally getting under, so that one of the men was much stung. But it was stranger still to see one of the men, a gardener; he lay sleeping, with only a waist cloth on, and nearly all his body exposed, yet no bee touched him! This man takes a bee's or wasp's nest, brushes off the bees or wasps with his hand; none sting him. He could on this occasion have made no preparation. Why is it? The bees, after about two hours, retired to their tree, and the camp was reinhabited."

POPULAR IGNORANCE.—The *Pungolo* of Milan relates a scene of disorder which occurred recently at Crescenzano. Several cases of cholera having occurred, certain individuals, known for their anti-national tendencies, took advantage of the circumstance to work on the prejudices of the ignorant population. On the morning of the 5th an apothecary was passing along the streets with a child in his arms, when a stupid fellow cried out, "Down on him; he has thrown powder in my eyes to give me the cholera!" A number of women and young men assembled, and pursued the tradesman with cries of "Kill him! kill him!" The man, however, succeeded in gaining his house, and barricaded himself within. A crowd assembled outside, and the Mayor arrived, but he having also been included in the rumors put into circulation, was received with menaces, and it was not until a strong detachment of troops had been sent to the spot that several of the rioters could be arrested and the disorder brought to an end.

THE AUTHOR OF JASON.—The following extract from the private correspondence of a friend, gives us the first item we have had concerning WILLIAM MORRIS, the most recent English poet: "*Jason* is selling well, and a new edition will soon be published. The author, Mr. MORRIS, is in business in London, as a pattern-drawer for manufacturers. He is a middle-aged, short-sized, thick-set, jolly-looking Englishman. I should not at first sight take him for a poet; but the idea that a poet must look sentimental, and compose with his eyes in a 'fine frenzy rolling,' may be a wrong one. Perhaps the best poetry springs from a generous diet of roast beef and ale, such as I think SHAKESPEARE fed his muse on and likewise Mr. MORRIS."—*Boston Transcript.*

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Wisconsin Republican State Convention—The Platform Adopted.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* furnishes a detailed report of the proceedings of the Wisconsin Republican State Convention on the 4th inst. All of the old State officers were renominated. The series of resolutions reported by the Committee were adopted unanimously. The dispatch says that those complimentary to Secretary STANTON and Gen. SHERIDAN, and looking toward impeachment, were greeted with special enthusiasm. There had been some trouble about the Sunday and temperance questions apprehended, but the resolutions agreed on were satisfactory to all shades of feeling on these subjects, and adopted. The following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we acknowledge with gratitude the care of that superintending Providence, which, having built us up a great and free nation, and having recently preserved us amid the perils of revolution and war, has now crowned the labors of the year with an abundant harvest and filled the land with plenitude.

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the National Republican Party in Wisconsin, in the same spirit which has made that party the uncompromising foe of injustice and oppression, and the steadfast supporter and defender of liberty and union, renews the pledge it has heretofore given, and reaffirms as cardinal tenets of its political faith the following: 1. The inalienable right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. 2. Indiscriminations at the ballot-box founded on property, birthplace, creed or color. 3. Liberty of speech and of the Press, as the best guarantees for the security of republican institutions. 4. Free schools and the diffusion of education among all classes of the people. 5. The just subordination of State and local authorities to the authorities and interest of the nation. 6. Prompt acquiescence in the decision of the people at the ballot-box. 7. The maintenance inviolate of national faith as pledged to its creditors. 8. Such an adjustment of the burdens of taxation, by revisions and modifications, from time to time, of the tariff and other revenue laws, as will cause them to fall equitably among all classes of the people. 9. Retrenchment and economy in the magistration of both State and National Governments.

Resolved, That as the chief object and purpose of the Republican Union Party during the war was to conquer the enemies of the Union, to establish the unity of the nation, and to assert the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, so now its chief object and purpose is to secure the fruits of the victory won, and to restore the reign of civil law and constitutional order throughout the land; that until these ends are assumed, we will not be diverted or turned aside from this great business; that it is the well-known aim of the Republican Party more clearly to define and establish firmly and forever that perfect civil and religious liberty which is now guaranteed by our State and National Constitutions; that we are in favor of the largest measure of individual liberty consistent with the public good, and opposed to any legislation in decimation thereof, except to prevent acts which infringe the equal liberty of others; and that composed, as our population is, of many different kinds and nationalities, of different ancestral and social systems and opinions, we deem it the duty of all classes to cultivate a good understanding with each other, and to appreciate the good there is in each without attempting any compulsory conformity; that it is our present work to reëstablish the shaken foundations of the Republic, and we will not be tempted by any ingenuity of our adversary to give up this work, in order to contend about imaginary issues.

Resolved, That for the adoption of a wise and enlightened national policy, we look mainly to the representatives of the people in Congress, which in the express terms of the Constitution is clothed with power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into operation the power invested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any office or department thereof.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the general system of measures adopted by Congress for the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; that our confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of our Republican Senators and Representatives is unabated, and, in behalf of the loyal people of the State, we renew to them the assurance of the same unswerving support which we lately gave to our brothers in the field.

Resolved, That it is to us a source of constant humiliation and regret that Congress has not received the aid and coöperation of the Acting President which was due; that we would not forget that at first the questions were new and difficult, and the emergency sudden, but we would remind our representatives that the office and duty of the President is to execute the laws, and not to defeat them; that hasty error is one thing, and a deliberate attempt, by the Executive, to thwart and defeat the necessary measures of the law-making power for the restoration of the Union, is entirely another and different thing; that when such an attempt is persisted in, it becomes a high crime, which calls for the firm exercise of the extreme power of the Constitution, the last civil remedy of the State; that the people of this country are sovereign in this last resort, and have the constitutional power to make and unmake Presidents; and they expect their representatives, when the safety of the Republic requires it, to as fearlessly exercise the power to unmake as to make.

Resolved, That while the necessary burdens of taxation are heavier than ever before, we require most rigid economy in the administration of affairs, both of the nation and of the State; yet we also know that the strength of the nation is in the national faith; that the loyal millions of this land were in earnest when they declared that they would put down rebellion at whatever cost, and they will never consent to repudiate the debt which was incurred to meet that cost.

Resolved, That the thanks of the nation are due to Hon. E. M. STANTON for the preëminent ability and patriotism he displayed in the discharge of his official duties as Secretary of War in organizing and supporting our armies through the late struggle for the maintenance of our nationality, as well as for the constant fidelity he has shown in adhering to the principles which were vindicated by the overthrow of the rebellion; also to Gen. PHILIP SHERIDAN, who has won a new title to the affections of the people by the proof he has given in his administration as Commander in the Fifth Military District that he is not alone a brave and dashing soldier, but a staunch friend and fearless supporter of justice and equal rights.

Resolved, That the earnest and patriotic letter of remonstrance addressed by Gen. GRANT to the President, in relation to Gen. SHERIDAN's removal, and also his recent order prohibiting the restoration to office of men removed by military commanders in the South for disloyalty, meets with our warmest approbation, and affords unmistakable evidence that the man who stands foremost for services rendered in the field in putting down armed rebellion, is in hearty accord with the reconstruction measures of Congress.

Resolved, That JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, United States Senator from this State, has grossly misrepresented the people of Wisconsin in the councils of the nation, and has shown himself regardless of their wishes, by wholly ignoring their repeated request to resign.

Resolved, That we renew the expression of our gratitude to the heroic soldiers of the Republic, by whose patriotism, fortitude and valor the nation's life was defended, and the supremacy of the flag triumphantly asserted, and we again pledge to them, and to the widows and orphans of those who died in the service of their country, our sympathies and substantial support.

The Ohio Campaign—Speech of Hon. George W. Julian.

Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana, was among the speakers at a Republican meeting at Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, on the 3d inst. From his speech, as reported in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, we quote:

"The speaker referred to the Reconstruction Act passed at the last session of Congress, and to the fact that Congress was called back to explain what that very explicit act meant; and, said he, we made it so plain that everybody having brains enough to enjoy good health could comprehend it. I thought that even the Attorney-General himself could, if he would, understand it. If JOHNSON had stopped there, he would have been allowed to live out his official term. But he has removed SHERIDAN from his great work under the Reconstruction Act, and done other things—in fact, I think he is doing very well, in his way. The nation has to keep on in the business of education. If ANDY goes on, as I have no doubt he will, and as I don't object to his doing, under the circumstances, I think Congress, by the time it meets again, will be qualified to take off his head and put a decent man, and very likely a Christian, in his place. I think we are going to do two or three other things, by way of making clean work of reconstruction. In 1856 we granted to the Southern States five millions of acres of public land in those States, to enable them to build railroads, but instead of that, they went to making war on the Government. The grant has expired by limitation, and become forfeited also by their crime of treason against the nation. I am in favor of the Government resuming possession of these lands, and putting them under the provision of the homestead act. Unless this be done, they will remain tied up in the possession of rebel corporations. Then I want to take the public lands of Texas, one hundred millions of acres, and deal with them in like manner. When Texas was admitted into the Union we granted her all her public lands on condition that she would sell them and pay her debts. She didn't do it; we paid her debts; she joined in the rebellion, and signed away all her rights, if she had any, to these lands, and I would have the Government take possession of them. Again, I want Government to take the swamp lands of the South, and dispose of them in the same way. We granted these lands on the representation of Southern men that they were worthless, but that the several States could manage them to some advantage. By one of the swindles they were up to, they took advantage of a flood and had twenty or thirty millions of acres surveyed and declared swamp land. I propose that all these acres be declared forfeited by law, and opened to entry and settlement. I see that GOV. WORTH, of North Carolina, proposes to sell a million and a half of acres of these lands in his State, mentioning especially ninety thousand acres that he proposes to sell in one lump. I propose another thing. We passed a bankrupt law at the last session of Congress but one, though I voted against it. Still it may be made useful in the South, where many rich rebels have become through the war, very poor, and will have to take advantage of this act. I propose that under it their large landed estates shall be sold in lots of not less than twenty nor more than eighty acres, by which means we can rid the land of that great curse, land monopoly, which has been the basis of Slavery in the past."

Proceedings of the Impartial Suffrage Convention at Wilmington.

Among the resolutions adopted at the Impartial Suffrage State Convention in Wilmington, Del., on the 4th inst., were the following:

Resolved, That in the State of Delaware there does not exist a republican form of government, because of the exclusion of a large number of her colored citizens from participation in the enjoyment and exercise of political rights, and because of the gross inequality of representation in the Legislature, whereby less than one-half of the citizens wield the power of the State. We hereby call upon Congress to assure to us the guarantees of the Constitution of the United States in every particular.

Resolved, The we demand the recognition by law of the entire equality of all American citizens without regard to color, in all civil and political rights and privileges, and the protection and encouragement of the Government to enable every man to occupy whatever position his virtues and intelligence may qualify him to hold.

Resolved, That we confidently look to Congress to adopt, at its approaching session, such measures as will effectually remove every obstacle to reconstruction, secure a faithful execution of the laws, and sustain those officers, civil and military, who are earnestly and bravely endeavoring to carry out the will of the people, and of their chosen representatives.

One hundred delegates to the Border State Convention in Baltimore were appointed, about one-third of them being colored men.

Hon. A. J. CRESWELL, late United States Senator from Maryland, addressed the Convention. He pleaded in behalf of manhood suffrage, and urged the exercise of the duty constitutionally imposed upon Congress of guaranteeing a Republican form of Government to each State of the Union. He was especially severe in his remarks upon the President. He reviewed the various congressional measures of reconstruction, and favored striking out of the law of the land every line that made one man the lord of another, or decreed that one man should live by the sweat of another man's brow. He spoke very enthusiastically of Gens. SHERIDAN and SICKLES, and said that he had the greatest confidence in Gen. GRANT, believing that he would be found as true to the best interests of the country in the future as he had proved in the past. The speaker doubted the assertion that the black man would vote as his former master does, and cited the late elections in the District of Columbia and Tennessee to prove that the negro will vote according to his own political convictions. He said that in Maryland there were 30,000 blacks, and in Delaware 3,600, and if the right of suffrage was extended to them, those States would prove as radically loyal as Massachusetts.

Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, of Philadelphia, followed, and reviewed the present state of Southern society, contending that impartial suffrage was the sole remedy for the political evils now afflicting the people of that section.

Arrangements for the Elections in the Fourth Military District—Gen. Ord's Order.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,)
VICKSBURGH, Miss., Aug. 14, 1867.

CIRCULAR No. 15.—Supervisors, Inspectors and Boards of Registration are directed to obtain the names of suitable persons, white or colored, to act, under the appointment of the General Commanding, as judges and clerks of elections, to be held for delegates to the Convention, provided by the recent Acts of Congress known as the Reconstruction Acts. If competent persons can be found, one Judge and one Clerk will be appointed for each election precinct: their services will be required for only a few days, and probably between the 20th and 30th of October; their pay will be $6 per diem for each day on which the election is held, and they will be reimbursed for actual expense of transportation from their homes to the places of election and return. Only such persons as can take the oath required of registrars will be recommended for appointment. Supervisors and inspectors are charged with the prompt execution of this circular, and reports from Boards will be made to the Supervisors and inspectors, who will from them make reports to these headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. ORD.
O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SCHUYLER COLFAX arrived at Chicago on the 2d inst. from Lake Superior, and left for his home in Indiana. He soon intends to take the stump for the Republican cause in Ohio.

The Grand Encampment of United States National Union Johnson men meet in Washington on the 6th inst., on the call of N. P. SAWYER, Grand Commander, editor of the Pittsburgh Republic.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 8, 1867.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A pacific note has been issued from the Prussian Foreign Office, in which the recent note of M. MOUSTIER, the French Foreign Minister, is alluded to as highly satisfactory to the Prussian Government.

Baron VON BEUST has reorganized the Austrian Council of Ministers. Prince CHARLES VON AUERSPERG will preside; Dr. JOHN N. BERGER is appointed Minister of Justice; GISKRA, Minister of the Interior, and HERBST, Minister of Public Instruction.

Advices from Candia state that the Turkish authorities recently interfered with an American vessel, which was aiding the escape of Cretan refugees, and compelled her officers to desist.

Gen. GARIBALDI, while on his way to Geneva to participate in the Radical Peace Congress, passed through Florence, and dined, by invitation of the Minister of Prussia, at the Palace of the Prussian Legation.

The little schooner yacht *John T. Ford*, from Baltimore for Paris, before reported capsized at the entrance of the English Channel, was found a day or two since on the coast of Ireland, near Queenstown, whither she had drifted. Valuable papers and other articles were found on board, and taken to a place of safety.

FRANCIS MORRIS, of New-York, has concluded an arrangement with Capt. PIM, of the Royal Navy, look to the establishment of a new inter-oceanic line across Nicaragua by railroad, connecting with steamers on the lake.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland yesterday decorated with medals those members of the Irish Police who distinguished themselves during the late Fenian outbreak.

GENERAL.

A remarkable explosion occurred early yesterday morning in the Rennie Print Works, at Lodi, N. J. One of the large steam boilers, which was about ten by fourteen feet, and capable of boiling or steaming twelve hundred pieces, exploded. The building, in which over thirty persons are usually employed, was completely destroyed. The boiler ascended perpendicularly to a great height, and when it descended sank far into the ground. Eight persons were injured, but none of them seriously. The damage to the property will probably reach $20,000.

The boat race between BROWN and HAMILL, which was to have taken place at Newburgh yesterday morning, was further postponed, on account of the roughness of the weather, until Monday morning. Great disappointment was manifested by those who had gathered to witness the contest. Among the "roughs" free fights were indulged in extensively.

An Omaha dispatch says that the steamer *St. John*, having on board the Indian Commissioner, was fired into by Indians near Fort Sully, but no damage was done.

The great derrick has succeeded in raising the ship *Dashing Wave*, which was sunk at the Southwest Spit, on her arrival from California last Spring.

LOCAL.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday upon the body of JOHN O'FLYNN, who was killed, as is alleged, by a blow from the fist of a man named WM. MCKENZIE, with whom he had a quarrel, on Friday evening, at the corner of Broadway and Thirtieth-street. The jury rendered a verdict against MCKENZIE, who was accordingly committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

There were 562 deaths in the City during the week ending Sept. 7, being a decrease of 17 as compared with the figures of the previous week, and 94 less than for the corresponding week of the year 1866.

MYRON PRATT, an employe on the Harlem Railroad, was yesterday arrested upon the charge of stealing $653 in money which had been intrusted to his care as express agent. Justice LEDWITH held the accused for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

Proposed Changes in the Management of New-York Harbor.

The Citizens' Association recommend the creation in the City and County of New-York of a department to inaugurate and maintain a system of wharves and piers commensurate with the local wants. Last Winter the Association wanted the whole harbor placed under one Board. At least, it was generally understood that they supported the scheme for a Metropolitan Harbor Board embodied in the Wharves and Piers Bill, which the Legislature virtually turned over to the Constitutional Convention. The inconsistency of the Association weakens the force of their present suggestion.

The value of New-York Harbor does not appear to be properly appreciated even by many who have grown rich by using it. Like other gifts of nature, it is undervalued solely because it is a gift of nature. The Erie Canal is talked about and praised in the same strain that a cripple would boast of an artificial leg, while New-York Harbor is treated as a healthy man treats a member of his body. It is seldom thought of, and if mentioned at all, it is only as a matter of course. We reason about the canals; our harbor is left to the direction of instinct. The public almost forget, when it is mentioned, that it is the mouth for the commerce of a large portion of the country; that it is the largest and best place on the Atlantic for the entrance and exit of our foreign trade; that the prosperity of all the railroads and all the canals that terminate in this City depends, in a great degree, upon its condition, and that its management is a matter for national consideration as well as for the consideration of the State and local authorities. To place the whole burden of its management upon the two cities immediately interested, and to fasten that system upon us permanently by a clause in the State Constitution, as the Citizens' Association suggest, are measures not likely to meet general approval. New-York Harbor is too valuable to be thrown down like a bone to be quarreled over by local politicians.

The present condition of our harbor is disgraceful to the City, to the State, to the United States. The United States has left it, for the most part, to the State; the State has left it to the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the cities have left it to wharf rats—for what more appropriate name can be given to the men who steal the public property along the North and East Rivers, only to use it for their own individual profit, and to ruin it? This is the general rule, to which, however, there are some exceptions. For instance, the General Government has made a show of doing something for harbor improvement, and the State and the local authorities have organized several Boards also, to make a show of their interest in the matter. But this multiplication of authorities over one work, this increase of bosses over one job, has only tended to its injury. It has been neglected. So far as it is concerned, the General Government has helped the State, and the State has helped the cities, and the cities have helped the Boards, and all have done comparatively nothing. The river and the ocean have kept open the channels of commerce which man's neglect or misuse would otherwise have closed up or rendered useless long ago.

In effecting any improvement in harbor management two things seem essential. First, it is necessary to make some person or some Board really responsible for this work. Second, the work is one, and can be managed most efficiently if treated as a unit. To give New-York City a Harbor Board, without considering the claims of Brooklyn, would be unjust to the latter. It would perpetuate existing evils. To permit one city to make improvements along its water-front without regard to the other side of the river, would divide unnecessarily the waters of the bay, would give occasion for disputes between the local authorities, and would open a door for irregularities and blunders that would be highly injurious to both cities and to the country generally. If there be any one interest in the Metropolitan District which, more than another, requires State care, it is this. The public health, the Police, the Fire Departments of the two cities might be left to local management with far less risk than the harbor. It belongs to neither city exclusively. It is, in a special sense, State property, and it is no less entitled to special care by the State than the State Canals and the State Capitol.

The suggestion of the Citizens' Association in regard to a Board of Public Works to take charge of the streets and the Croton Aqueduct, and of another Board to take care of the wharves and piers of the City of New-York, hardly deserves lengthened consideration. A Board of Public Works in New-York and a similar Board in Brooklyn might work well. The two cities could, perhaps, manage their streets and their water works better than the State, and, perhaps, better separately than united. But the harbor, including the wharves and piers, has the first and strongest claims upon the State. Why not leave the Legislature at equal liberty in regard to New-York Harbor as in regard to all the waters of the State, or in regard to the State canals? The State Convention would only be acting consistently if it turned over to the Legislature all the thoroughfares by land and water in the State, with the understanding that proportionate attention should be paid to every interest, and that no large standing debts should be contracted for either canals, or rivers, or harbors, or roads of any kind, without the direct approval of the people. Upon this point the Committee on Cities have made a report to the State Convention, which appears to be generally satisfactory, as far as it goes. They propose to leave the Legislature full power to regulate all "matters of quarantine, or relating to the port of New-York, or the interests of the State in lands under water and within the jurisdiction or boundaries of any city, or to regulate the wharves, piers or slips in any city." This suggestion is much better than that made by the Citizens' Association. It leaves the great public thoroughfares by water around this City under State control, where they legitimately belong.

Would it not be for the public advantage to have an annual report laid before the Legislature stating the means and the cost of conveyance generally within the State? The cost of wharfage in New-York Harbor is one item in a large public account—an account which includes the prices paid for carriage on all public conveyances and by all routes of travel, and it is an account which the people should examine and check at stated times.

The Laws of Marriage in Great Britain and in the United States.

Reference has already been made to the singular controversy which sprung up a few months ago in England, as to the marriage laws and the proper time for the legal publishing of the banns of marriage in England. Some of the highest church dignitaries had come to the conclusion that a time in the service, which had been almost universally accepted as being the proper one for such publishing, was not legal, and that therefore marriages celebrated after such publication, were not according to law. These views naturally occasioned a great deal of excitement, tending, as they did, not only to disturb the present relations of many families, but even threatening the right of succession to property. And it is no marvel that the Parliament should have passed, as they have recently done, a law making all such past marriages legal, and removing grounds for controversy as to future ones.

It is somewhat strange that when the subject was before Parliament, it did not go a little further, and take measures to remove some other doubts which are continually arising as to the law of marriage springing out of the different systems which prevail in different portions of the British Islands. As it is, they have one law for England, another for Scotland, and quite a dissimilar one for Ireland. If the Parliament did not touch the matter, it was not because the public attention had not been called to it. The Breadalbane peerage case had involved the discussion of the Scotch law. It was a case where the title to large estates depended upon the question whether the presumption of a legal marriage, which that law holds to be raised by the mere fact of the parties living together, and being recognized as married, is also raised where the connection of the parties is shown to have been adulterous when it commenced.

The notorious Yelverton case had called attention not only to the Scotch, but to the Irish law on the subject. In Ireland the lady has been decided to be the wife of Major YELVERTON, but the dicision of the House of Lords against her in the case which she commenced in Scotland, reduced her, as she said in a letter to the London *Times*, to being "the wife of a man in a ring-fence only, a wife in Ireland, and not in Scotland."

Since there is this variety in the laws of the three Kingdoms, it would seem to be of all things the business of the central power to remove it by legislation, for such differences will always breed trouble. It is infinitely worse in this country, and under the great variety of rules adopted in the various States, as to marriage and divorce, our difficulties are likely to increase instead of diminishing. Divorces obtained by fraud increase in number in spite of the facilities afforded by the legislation of some of the States. The Courts of our State refuse to recognize divorces which are valid by the laws of other States, and, at the rate that things go on, a man may marry and be divorced in every State in the Union, and no two of the divorces be recognized in any State. As matters are now, we have no central power, even under the Civil Rights Bill, which can regulate and remove these variances. A sure harvest of trouble and of doubtful legal questions is springing from this state of things, and it seems likely to increase until we can in some way remove differences and introduce uniformity into the laws. Perhaps the day may come when the "jarring States" may by their own action agree upon some system which shall be everywhere adopted, or when the people will determine to commit the subject of marriage and divorce, as they have done that of bankruptcy, to the care of the National Legislature.

Labor and Wages in Europe and America—The Stimulus to Immigration.

News from Europe has assured us of late that soon the tide of immigration will set more strongly and abundantly than ever before to America. We have often heard of the German organizations which have this object in view, and our London correspondent makes known the existence of similar societies in England. Thus, for example, he tells us that the London journeymen tailors, "during their present strike, have taken to organizing a club for the payment of passages to America, which are balloted for among the subscribers."

The causes of this new efflux of population from Europe to our shores, now that the civil war is ended, are obvious. The social and political ills of Europe and the constant menace of new wars, give fresh impetus to what seems a natural tendency of the people of the Old World to overrun the New; and it is conceded that the stringent Prussian military system has of late very largely increased emigration from Germany. But, apart from political and social influences, the conditions of agricultural and mechanical labor in the United States, as contrasted with Europe, furnish a clue to the great fact just noticed.

The Western Hemisphere is less than half as large as the Eastern, and yet contains an equal productive surface and a greater productive capacity. Ten million square miles, in North and South America, remain, after subtracting all the barren land from the fruitful. Of the vast extent of our cultivable soil, the greater part would be far more fertile, with equal labor, than the average soil of Europe. Statisticians set down the crops of France, for example, thus: wheat, 15.05 bushels per acre; rye, 12.67; barley, 18.14; oats, 20.20; potatoes, 77.26. At a glance it is seen on how many thousands of square miles in the United States some of these crops would be doubled, others trebled. Facts such as these, illustrated by minuter details, spread among the agricultural classes, and induce them to try their fortunes in the New World. It has been estimated by careful statisticians that the resources of America, if fully developed, are sufficient to support three and a half billions of people, or five times as many as now breathe on the globe.

Turning now from the productiveness of the soil to the price of labor, both agricultural and mechanical, we shall see still more strikingly the inducements which America holds out to European handicraftsmen. Mr. FORNEY publishes, in the Philadelphia *Press*, a table of the average wages paid in Belgium, which completely illustrates this branch of our subject. He tells us that stone-masons, glaziers, bakers, pastry-cooks, paviors, common laborers, men servants and dressmakers, are paid from one to two francs per day—say nineteen to thirty-eight cents on a gold basis, or, in round numbers, from twenty-seven to fifty-four cents per day in currency, as estimated at the present time. The stovemakers, women lacemakers and shirt-makers and plasterers get from one to two and a half francs per day—say twenty-seven to sixty-seven cents in currency. Coopers and cigar-makers get from one and a half to two and a half francs—say from forty to sixty-seven cents in currency. The gardeners and upholsterers get from two to two and a half francs; the shoemakers, tailors, butchers, coachmakers, hatters, carpenters, locksmiths, bookbinders, harness-makers, roofers, lampmakers and workers in porcelain get from two to three francs per day. This last class comprises a vast number of mechanics, and may be taken as an average of skilled mechanical labor in Belgium. That is to say, such labor brings from thirty-seven to fifty-nine cents per day on a gold basis, or about fifty-four to eighty cents in currency as it is likely to be for the present.

We need hardly mention some cases of higher pay—glovemakers and brass-workers, three to four francs; forgemen, three to seven; cabinetmakers and watchmakers, two to four; painters and pressmen, two to three and a half; compositors and glassmakers, four to six; clerks, two to five. On a railroad, the conductor gets 1,800 francs a year, the firemen 1,200, the engineer 2,000. The great fact is here manifest, that not only are all branches of labor higher paid in the United States than in Belgium, but that the ratio of increase in wages is greater than the ratio of prices for living. We shall admit in advance all that can be said about prices for the necessaries of life having doubled and for the luxuries having trebled, with us, over what they once were. Our reply is that, when we talk of labor, we must not double but more than quadruple the prices paid in Europe to reach what are paid here.

In general, we may say that for all kinds of labor, America pays the dollar where Europe pays the franc. That gives a fivefold difference between the two countries; and that this is not an over-estimate may be seen by taking that list of mechanics paid from two to three francs per day, whose fellow-craftsmen, as we all know, earn at least from two to three dollars here. In some cases, the difference is as six or eight to one, instead of as five to one.

Canada offers from its cheapness of living, hardly less flattering inducements to European labor than our Republic. Mr. BUCHANAN, the chief agent for immigration at Quebec, tells us, in his annual report, that carpenters, masons, bricklayers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, boiler-makers, fitters, and all descriptions of workers in iron, are especially wanted in Upper Canada. "Flax-dressers, spinners, &c., and competent hands acquainted with woolen and linen manufacture will find employment in both sections of the province." The same authority assures us that the average wages per month, with board and lodging, are, for farm-laborers, from $8 to $16; female servants, $3 to $6; boys over 13 years, $3 to $8; girls, $1 to $4; mechanics, per day, without board, $1 to $2 50.

So it is clear that in all parts of America—both in the United States and Canada, there is a free field for overstocked labor, a "career" for European laborers and mechanics who wish to be doing something better than barely keeping the wolf from the door.

The Board of Health and the Butchers.

The slaughter-houses of the City are an old system and a rank offence. The owners are an obstinate class, to whom their habitual haunts and ways, their petty dominions and peculiar modes of gain, are unreasonably dear. Their filthy premises and rude appliances, their brutal servitors, biped and quadruped, the network of political and social affiliations they have spun around them, all have a certain peculiar value in their hands and a certain charm to their minds. They cannot understand how things that have become savory to them by long and lucrative association can be intolerable nuisances to other people, and, if they could conceive the fact, they could not conceive of any interest in the matter paramount to their own, or any will to which they should submit. They cite their own lusty physical health as an answer to the argument of ten thousand infant corpses, and when their neighbors complain of stench and filth, wonder surlily why they don't move away, or why they ever moved in. To the charms of improvement and cleanliness they are as insensible as to the claims of public welfare; both are to them simply impertinences, and the bare suggestion of either, an invasion of their personal rights.

The ejection of this large and well-organized set of men from their position is much the heaviest lift that our Board of Health have had to undertake. Yet we trust there will be no faltering and no failure. Every citizen who is not a butcher or some sort of butcher's boy, will thank the Board of Health for carrying out the measure they have adopted. The better class of butchers, although more or less controlled at present by their clan, will at least rejoice inwardly at the change.

Nor has the measure of the Board of Health been adopted hastily, or sprung upon the butchers suddenly, and without the most careful provision for their business interests. Nearly two years ago, the warning was given that this business must be removed, and in the meantime convenient and ample abattoirs have been provided out of the City, and finally accommodations on the island itself have been proffered. Everything has been done for the accommodation of their business consistently with the public health. Yet still the butchers refuse to budge, hold public meetings to denounce the law as "usurpation," and misrepresent the change required of them as an intolerable hardship and a ruinous sacrifice. The public are not deceived by these extravagant complaints. They know that the butchers have been dealt with both justly and generously, and that one of the most abominable nuisances in the City is to be abated with small inconvenience to the parties affected. The threat of cutting off their beef may make them smile, but will hardly do more. They have practiced somewhat in that line, themselves, under the extortionate demands of beef purveyors in time past, and found it rather wholesome than otherwise. If the butchers liked it, they are welcome to try it again, and if they will carry their indignation as far as some threaten, and make *hari-kari* at once by giving up the business, we are ready to warrant them a public ovation for so disinterested a riddance. The influx of a new set of men to supply New-York with animal food on its merits and prices, by open, tradesmanlike competition, is something far too good to be realized while the old order can hold together and hold on.

Probable Arrest of a Collector.

The air was thick with rumors yesterday affecting the official character of a Collector of one of our internal revenue districts. It was currently reported last night that he had been arrested for connivance in whisky frauds, and a color of *vraisemblance* was lent to the story by the previous history of the district in that regard. So far as we could learn up to a late hour, nothing definite was known beyond the fact that a warrant was issued for the Collector's arrest, and as he had not returned to his hotel since his morning's departure, it was presumed that the warrant had been served, and the incipient steps toward justice taken.

THE GREAT PAPER BUBBLE.

The Financial Scheme of Mr. Pendleton—The Democratic Party Reviving the South Sea Bubble—Its Effect—The True Way of Paying the Debt.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1867.

It seems to me the moneyed men of this country—the bankers and merchants—are utterly skeptical about the future powers of the Democratic Party. If they were not they would be at least as much excited over the financial ideas of the Democratic orators, as some seemed to be over Mr. WADE's speech in Kansas. Mr. WADE only announced a fact, that the relations of capital and labor were not what they ought to be, and, of course, that this subject would come up for discussion. But the Democratic orators have proposed a system of finance which will change the relations of capital and labor materially; yet nobody seems to think it important enough to criticize. The main idea of it is a revival of the South Sea bubble, converting the public debt into currency, which, of course, depreciates it, and thus paying it very cheaply. The full statement of it was made by Mr. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, in Ohio. Mr. PENDLETON proposes to pay that part of the public debt, not in gold-bearing bonds, by the issue of greenbacks to the amount necessary. He states that the whole of this is due in five years, and that the additional currency will be distributed over these five years. The total amount is now fourteen hundred millions; but, supposing the National Bank currency to be withdrawn to make room for it, it is probable we might get along with eleven hundred millions! This is the scheme of finance proposed by the Democracy. I have no doubt it originated in New-York, and is a plan of railroad stock-jobbers to produce one of the most splendid speculations which can be conceived of. A currency of eleven hundred millions in paper money will raise the price of stocks in New-York from 50 to 100 per cent.; and since the notes are legal tenders will enable the great gamblers in stocks to pay their debts and make enormous fortunes, of course *they* are all in favor of it; and since it will raise all prices, unthinking men will at first accept this plausible notion. But you remember what the frogs said to the boys, "It is fun to you, but death to us." To men of small means, of daily industry—farmers, mechanics and laborers—this is no more nor less than a scheme for a vast swindle. No matter what the currency of a country—great or small, gold or shells—sudden and great fluctuations in it derange all values, and puts the plain honest-minded men of the country at the mercy of sharpers and speculators. I say nothing of the morality of this transaction, which certainly defies all ordinary rules of integrity, but look at it merely in the light of our own interests. Nothing is more absolutely certain than that we can actually pay no more of debt than we have surplus means to pay with. Suppose we are able to cheat our foreign creditors, the widows, orphans, savings banks, insurance companies, &c., &c., out of half their honest debts, simply by our own legislation—what is to follow? We have cheated them out of half, and we have left on our own hands eleven hundred millions of dollars; and who is to pay that? It has either to be paid out of the surplus means furnished by taxation, or not paid at all. There will be men of apparent honesty—men who are called statesmen, leaders of the people—who will advocate not paying it all. You will find the speculators and gamblers in favor of cheating the people, when they have already cheated the bondholders. We had this question raised and discussed fully immediately after adopting the Constitution. The question was on funding the public debt. A large party of men—among whom was no less a person than JAMES MADISON—advocated *scaling* the public debt—that is, ascertaining how much a party had given for his bond, and paying him that, on the ground that it was right to pay the creditor only what *he* paid. This is the precise argument used now, and the means to be employed are precisely the same—to pay the creditor half, by paying in currency worth only half. Happily the glorious Congress of the Constitution was as honest as it was wise. The public debt was funded and paid in full. A tariff was laid on foreign goods, and the credit of the country was put on a lasting foundation by the genius of ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

You may doubt whether this scheme of public swindling and paper bubbles is, in this day of advanced political economy, seriously thought of. But it *is* advanced in Ohio as part of the Democratic argument. I cannot think that a man so thoroughly in the confidence of his party as Mr. PENDLETON would make any such proposition, if it had not been the deliberate conclusion to which the party leaders had arrived. I am willing and glad to put his question to the people of this country, and especially to the people of Ohio. I do not fear the result. I have no doubt we shall conquer this financial secession as completely as we did the rebel secession.

There is nothing more easy than to pay our public debt, if we are so disposed to do it. If we pay one hundred millions a year, it will be fast enough. To do that is the easiest of all possible things, if we only had some men in Congress who were really financiers. It is to Congress, and not the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom we must look for a sound and healthy scheme of finance. What is wanted is economy, honesty and patience, and we have no great amount of either. We should pay a part of the public debt every year, and direct all measures toward specie payments. We raise this year $450,000,000. Now, suppose we raise four hundred millions with an increasing population. We can do it without scarcely feeling it. The expenses of the Government ought not and need not exceed $150,000,000. The interest on the public debt is $120,000,000. Then the account will stand thus:

Revenue	$400,000,000
Cost of Government	150,000,000
Interest on Debt	120,000,000
Surplus Revenue	130,000,000

This is a very simple scheme, and it results in paying one hundred millions of debt each year. But, as each hundred millions diminishes the interest, the actual payments will be as follows:

First Year	$100,000,000
Second Year	106,000,000
Third Year	112,000,000

This process continued pays $560,000,000 the first five years, $620,000,000 the second five years, and so on. Twenty years will pay off every dollar of the debt, and not interrupt the business or the growth of the country in the least. The great difficulty, and the only one, is that we don't want to economize. On the contrary, the Government is a powerful machine, which the whole race of gamblers and speculators want to use for their own benefit. It is literally hard work to get rich by day labor, and such is the laziness of mankind that very few want to try this way. Hence they look up to the Government as a great machine, which might (if they could get hold of it) be used to make their fortunes. Hundreds of millions are constantly paid out by the Government; why should it not go into their pockets? Hence the Democratic Party kept together by the cohesion of public plunder, and now expiring for want of it. Hence the millions of office-seekers. Hence the vast herd of lobby-brokers at Washington and Albany. Hence these paper money schemes to bribe the people with their own money, and enrich the gamblers, speculators and stock-jobbers at the expense of the honest people. But I can tell the originators of this last South Sea Bubble in New-York that they have broached their scheme too soon, and put it in the wrong hands. The people of this country, wronged, abused and insulted by the secession of the Democratic Party in the South, will not permit themselves to be ruined and corrupted by the Democratic Party of the North.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Indian Commissioners Fired Upon—The Engineering Party at Salt Lake.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 7.

An Omaha dispatch says that the steamer *St. John*, having on board the Indian Commissioners, was fired into by Indians near Fort Sully, but that no damage was done.

Major-Gens. RAWLINS and DODGE and Major DUNN, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, Col. MESINERY, Mr. VAN LEMONT, Geologist, Dr. PERRY and JOHN E. CORINTH, of the engineering party, were at Salt Lake Aug. 29.

Seven coaches arrived at Denver on the 1st inst., with two hundred and twenty-five sacks of mail matter.

The Intended Rowing Match in Boston—Arrival of the New-Brunswick Crew at Springfield, Mass.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 7.

The St. Johns, N. B., crew, matched to row the WARD brothers at Springfield on Wednesday next, arrived here to-day, and left for Springfield this evening. They bring with them their lap streak boat *Thetis*. The names of the crew are DENNIS MCCAFFREY, JOHN MCCAFFREY, JOHN MORRIS and THOMAS MCCAULEY.

The Lexington House, in Lexington, Mass., owned and occupied by Dr. DIO LEWIS for his well-known school, was destroyed by fire this morning.

The Right of Negroes in the Cars in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Sept. 7.

Yesterday a negro named HOWE, who had bought a first-class car through ticket north of Washington, was put off the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac cars near this city, he having refused to ride in the "negroes' car." He was about to sue the Company, but to-day it compromised the matter by paying him $200 damages. This is the first case in the South of the kind where a negro has received damages.

Fatal Accident on the Old Colony Railroad.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 7.

SIMEON P. WRIGHT, an Inspector of the Boston Custom-house, was killed at Braintree, on the Old Colony Road, this morning. He was standing on the track watching a train being switched off, and was unobservant of an approaching train which ran over him.

The Ship Dashing Wave Raised.

SANDY HOOK, Saturday, Sept. 7—2 P. M.

The great derrick has succeeded in raising the ship *Dashing Wave*, which was sunk at the Southwest Spit, on her arrival from California last Spring. The ship is now above water, in tow of three steam-tugs, and made fast to the derrick.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 7.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

There has been received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department during the week ending to-day fractional currency to the amount of $439,000. In the same period there has been forwarded the following amounts, viz.: To the Assistant Treasury at New-York, $100,000; to the United States Depository at Cincinnati, $50,000; to the United States Depository at Louisville, $20,000, and to the National Banks and others, $283,094. Total, $453,094. The United States Treasurer holds the following in trust for the National Banks at this date, viz.: As security for circulating notes, $340,660,000, and for deposits of public moneys, $38,640,522,950. Total, $379,182,950. The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $46,850, and the total amount to date $303,836,006. From this is to be deducted the amount returned, including worn-out notes amounting to $4,755,395, leaving in actual circulation at this date $299,080,611. Fractional currency to the amount of $451,600 was redeemed and destroyed during the week. In consequence of the clerical error in the public debt statement referred to in dispatches published this morning, the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to make out a new and correct statement, to which it will be found he has added a report of the condition of the public debt on the 1st day of September, 1865, which, compared with the statement of the 1st of September, 1867, will show a reduction in the public debt of $264,906,206 38. Under the new bonded warehouse regulations just adopted by the Treasury Department the restriction heretofore imposed upon the transfer of spirits in bond from warehouse, class B, is done away with, and all bonded goods allowed to move from one district to another on consignment from one Collector to the other. These regulations go into immediate effect.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The Postmaster-General has directed that a contract be made with WILLIAM ELLIOTT, of Memphis, Tenn., to convey the mails from Memphis to Vicksburgh and back, twice a week, in steamboats on the Mississippi River, supplying all the intermediate offices—about fifty—at a compensation of $16,000 per annum. The contract dates from Oct. 1, 1867, to June 30, 1871.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day amount to $423,172; for the week, $5,580,383 93; for the fiscal year to date, $48,163,688 36, commencing with the 1st of July.

REVENUE REGULATIONS.

The following regulation, supplementary to those contained in the circular of instructions issued under authority of the Internal Revenue Law on Au , 14, 1866, has been adopted and promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury:

"The shares allotted of informers shall in all cases be subject to a proportionate deduction for costs and charges properly payable from the fine, penalty or forfeiture, and no such share shall be paid until such deduction is made."

THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The following report of deaths in the City of New-Orleans from 6 o'clock A. M. of the 25th of August to 6 o'clock A. M. on the 1st of September has been received in this city. Total number of deaths 281, of which 129 were caused by yellow fever, and 42 by other fevers; consumption, 10; other diseases, 90. The ages of the dead were as follows: Under 1 year, 42; under 5 years, 66; between 20 and 60, 156. The remainder at various ages. Nativities—United States, 118; Germany, 40; France and Ireland, each, 28. Races—White, 257; black, 29; mulattoes, 8; not stated, 7.

LAND SURVEY IN MINNESOTA.

Commissioner WILSON, of the General Land Office, has just received returns from the Surveyor-General at St. Paul, Minn., showing the completion of a survey in Pope and Lac Qui Parte Counties in that State, embracing an area of 43,423 acres. These lands fall within the twenty-mile limits of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, and are watered by several lakes, the Chippewa River and several small creeks, tributaries of the same. The land is generally rolling prairie, terminating in bluffs along the streams and lakes. There is considerable meadow along the streams, and small groves of timber, usually about five acres in each grove. The greater portion of the soil is first quality, and the tract is suitable for agricultural or grazing purposes. There were no settlements on the tract at the time of the survey.

THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILWAY.

The construction of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad has been commenced under such auspices as to insure its prompt completion, thus accommodating the increasing demands of commerce, in addition to the saving of time and the convenience of passengers by a more certain and earlier connection with Washington of the Western, Northern and Southern trains.

ARMY GAZETTE.

First Lieut. L. G. Fenney, Ninth Infantry, has been wholly relieved from service, with one year's pay and allowance.

Brevet Major John Jones, Seventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been discharged from service.

Assistant Surgeon W. Thompson has been ordered before the Medical Examining Board.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, Quartermaster, has been ordered to relieve Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. Vinton, (retired,) in charge of the Clothing Depot at New-York, reporting to Brevet Major-Gen. Ingalls, Acting Quartermaster-General at New-York.

Maj. Henry C. Robert, Corps Engineers, assigned to duty on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Hallock, at San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. O. M. Ernst, Corps Engineers, assigned to duty on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Hallock, temporarily, until the arrival of Maj. Robert.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Chief-Engineer Thomas Williamson has been detached from special duty connected with the *Richmond* and placed on waiting orders.

Chief-Engineer F. C. DADE has been detached from the *Canandaigua*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting First Assistant Engineer DAVID FRAZIER, Acting Second Assistant Engineer STEPHEN R. COFTER, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer CHARLES P. PENNINGTON, ordered to the *Marblehead*.

MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS.

Ex-Gov. Andrew on the Wants of New-England—His Idea of the Yankee.

In his speech at the New-England Fair in Providence, on Friday, Ex-Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, said:

"The first thing that we of New-England need to do, is to take the lead in free trade and unrestricted commerce all over the Continent of America. We want the Canadas, and we want Mexico, as new hunting grounds, active enterprise, ingenuity and thrift of the New-England mechanic. Let political annexationism bide its time. Let the bayonet, if need be, rest in its sheath; let the sword grow old and decay in the scabbard; let us have no political ambitions to gratify by absorbing the lands and the territories of our neighbors; let the bright, beaming flag of our country, now bedewed with orphans' tears and moistened with our hero blood—it may be more blessed with so many prayers and aspirations to God—stand upon the pinnacles of the churches, and float over the very mountain tops of our own dear, emancipated country, as the ensign of peace, and not as the signal of war. Let us, in a spirit of peace, in a spirit of economy and justice, as well as the sublime inspiration of the doctrines of peace—let us carry forward our country's glory, step by step with the march of peaceful improvement, winning all the laurels of honest fame upon every field of honest industry and enterprise."

In concluding his remarks, he spoke as follows: "A Yankee is a being *sui generis*, and lives upon territory of his own. He is a peculiar genius, and he needs to be one. We have our six States of Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, but after all we are one Yankee people, one Yankee blood. I am proud of Yankeeism and the Yankee ideas. I am not insensible of the limitations of Yankee character; but I regard the Yankees as the seed corn of the continent. It is not best to have too many of our blood remain at home. We are a restless, tireless, impatient, troublesome, quarrelsome people, where there are too many of us together in a small place and little to do. But if you give us a job big enough to challenge the enterprise and energy of the Yankee mind, they will surmount every obstacle, but they will accomplish it if you give them enough to do. Leave them to dwell alone outside the great cares and great enterprises and interests of busy, toilsome, difficult life and the Yankees turn every man upon his neighbor, and they destroy each other. I used to think when I was a boy, when I was approaching a little village, or cluster, or hamlet, rural and pretty as could be, lying in a valley between two hills, if there is peace and happiness upon earth it must be there. Drive in and put up your horse and stay three days, and you will find that there is neither peace, happiness nor quiet even in the church, sewing circle, meeting-house, school-house, or anywhere else. Build a railroad right straight through that village; set up a manufactory right in the heart of it; import Irishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, colored men, and quadruple that population, so that the Yankee element shall be only one-quarter, and the Yankee becomes connected with the rest of mankind, and grows up with a proper appreciation of the value thereof of his heaven-intended greatness, and every mother's son of them bosses every one of them who is from the loins of any other stock but theirs. Now I desire that this Yankee blood shall become unified, that these six States shall unite themselves together for no sectional, narrow, or selfish purpose, but for the purpose of cultivating in the minds of our enlightened and cosmopolitan philosophy, those principles and ideas which shall be applied to our manufacturers, traders, mechanics, and farmers, and as men, that we may go on prepared to take part in the great work of a great era of a noble people and assist in the ultimate fulfillment of the great good which it is intended our country shall bestow upon mankind."

The Late Storm in Connecticut—Destruction of the West Hartford Reservoir.

From the Hartford Courant, Sept. .

The heavens were opened on Thursday. Late in the afternoon of that day began a terrific and violent rain storm, which lasted with but brief intermissions for fully four hours. It was accompanied by frequent and vivid flashes of lightning and prolonged thunders. The storm appears to have raged over a large portion of Western Connecticut, inflicting some damage on the crops, swelling the streams, destroying bridges and much other property, causing accidents upon railroads, washing away highways, tearing up trees, and in many other manners displaying its power for evil. The most serious casualty in this vicinity was the destruction of the West Hartford reservoir. This body of water covered thirty-two acres, and was formed by the construction of a dam across the course of Trout Brook, at a point five miles from the city. The dam was 53 feet high in its highest part, and was nearly 800 feet in length. It cost upward of $75,000. The total expense of the reservoir—including the cost of the land—was $100,000. It was built by the city, and was completed at the close of last year. The dam was of earth, rip-rapped with stone, and was some 35 feet through at the base, narrowing to about 13 feet at the summit.

For some time the water has been oozing through the lower portion of the dam, and many of the people in the vicinity have predicted that it could not long stand the heavy pressure to which it was subjected. The immense storm of Thursday evening, enlarging the rivulet which flows into it to the dimensions of a wide stream, gave the additional force necessary to move it, and the result was a disaster of no ordinary magnitude. Before midnight on Thursday the floodgates were opened to give vent to the superabundant water, but this precaution did not save the structure. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning the bottom of the dam, at the southern end, suddenly gave way, and a large stream burst out. This was immediately followed by the fall of the portion of the dam above the orifice thus made. In another instant the whole central part of the structure yielded, and the imprisoned waters poured tumultuously out. Down the valley of the Trout Brook came the great mass, several feet in height. It carried with it the soil of which the dam was composed, the stone with which it was lined, and the turf which covered its exterior—all mingled in one muddy, boiling, rushing flood. The noise which it made was like the rumbling of an earthquake, and it shook the buildings in its vicinity which it could not reach. It wrenched great trees from the banks of the valley—sturdy elms and maples which were old when the present generation was born—tore away dams and bridges and fences, and even washed down the exposed sides of hills. It laid flat fields of corn, and deposited a thick coating of stones and gravel and soil upon meadows and pastures. At last it reached Little River, which for hours flowed over its bridges, suddenly grown into a stream so broad and deep that you might have run a line of steamboats between West Hartford and the Connecticut.

DETAILS OF THE DAMAGE.

The first thing the torrent encountered was Stanley's dam, just below the reservoir. This was a stout work, built seven years ago, just after the old dam was destroyed by a flood. Close to it stood a saw-mill and grist-mill, the property of the city. The dam and saw-mill were so completely destroyed that not a vestige of either remains. The grist-mill is still standing, but is a partial wreck, its stone foundation half gone, and its machinery piled in a confused mass in its lower story. Several thousand feet of lumber and half a ton of meal were ruined. One corner of the structure was torn away. The roadway in front was completely gutted. The largest and best portion of the farm of Mr. EDWIN BELDEN is damaged to the amount of many thousands of dollars. The fences are gone, two acres of standing corn are laid low, and many acres of valuable meadow land covered a foot deep with gravel and stones. Mr. JOHN B. GRISWOLD and his brother suffered a loss in fences and crops estimated at $1,000. Five cows belonging to Mr. GRISWOLD were carried a long distance and landed in some woods on the margin of Little River. The owner of Bishop's dam experiences a heavy loss in the destruction of that work.

At one time yesterday it looked as if all communication between a considerable portion of West Hartford and the city would be interrupted. The bridge on Buck's Brook is totally gone. The West Hartford bridge across the Little River at Gilbert's Mill has sunk some feet on the north side, and will probably go. The bridge is of solid Portland stone masonry, and was built by the town of West Hartford last year, at a cost of $8,000. Bishop's Bridge, on West Hartford-street, north of the Centre, is destroyed. The bridge on the cross-road north of Gilbert's mill, near the cemetery, is damaged so as to be unsafe. Gardner's bridge and several minor brides over brooks were floated off. In some cases the causeways at the ends of bridges were undermined or entirely demolished.

The reservoir is entirely empty, except that a small stream flows along its bottom. Portions of its sides have in many places been torn off by the rushing waters. The destruction of the great dam has left a yawning chasm over 175 feet in width, the banks of which are still constantly washing away and caving in from the effects of the moisture with which the porous soil is filled. At one side of the great fissure stands the "well" or gate-house—now an isolated tower of masonry seventy feet high. From the still remaining part of the embankment the course of the released deluge may be traced for some distance by the rack and ruin which it has caused. The rock upon which the base of the dam rested is now bare—so complete was the disaster. The brook which runs through the centre of the reservoir comes from the upper reservoir, which the Commissioners are now erecting a mile above. At that point a temporary dam, recently built, gave way during the night, adding somewhat to the volume of water which poured into the lower reservoir. The cost of rebuilding the dam and of paying for the damage caused by its sudden demolition will fall upon the city, the work having been accepted and the contractors paid. The sum needed for these purposes will hardly fall short of $100,000.

The damage caused in Hartford was very slight. At Dutch Point, a part of which was submerged, the muddy volume, which had traveled some eight miles since it first burst from the reservoir, at last found its way into the Connecticut. The storm appears to have scarcely affected the large stream, which had risen comparatively little up to a late hour last night. The waters, however, were extremely muddy.

THE STORM ELSEWHERE.

Reports of disasters come from every quarter within the range of the storm. In Bloomfield, five or six bridges were destroyed, involving a loss of two thousand dollars or more. In Rockville and vicinity the storm was accompanied by hail, which destroyed crops and garden vegetables, and broke a good deal of glass. In East Windsor, Manchester and elsewhere, many fields of tobacco were ruined. In Vernon, Mr. JAMES BLINN lost two valuable cows, which were killed in an open lot by lightning. At Hazardville the lightning struck a powder-mill, causing an explosion. In Bristol, two dams belonging to E. INGRAHAM & Co., clock manufacturers, were carried away. Their machinery and stock were a good deal damaged. The loss is about $10,000. The Bristol Brass and Clock Company and the Bristol Manufacturing Company, are also losers to a considerable amount. The branch railroad to Collinsville was cut in two or overflowed by a swollen stream about forty rods below that village, so that the regular trains to Plainsville did not come through yesterday forenoon.

Further Particulars of the Accident on the Naugatuck Railroad.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* gives the following account of the accident on the Naugatuck Railroad, near Plymouth station, Conn., on Thursday night, 5th inst., by the breaking down of a bridge:

"The stream, usually an insignificant one, had been raised by the heavy shower in the afternoon ten or twelve feet above its usual height, and within about two feet of the top of the abutment. The force of the water had doubtless loosened the stone and also the trestle work. The engineer, however, says that he saw the track on the bridge before he ran upon it, and that it was all true and in its place, but as soon as the engine got fairly upon the bridge, he felt it settle under his feet, and heard a cracking of timbers, and then the engine rose again as out of a hollow, and was carried forward by its momentum just far enough to lodge on the other abutment of the bridge. The baggage car broke entirely through the bridge, and was instantly carried away down stream by the force of the water. The two passenger cars stopped short of the bridge. There were in the baggage car sixteen persons, a gang of twelve track repairers from Wolcottville, with an overseer, the express agent, Mr. LUCIUS SKINNER, the baggage master, and a boy named E. W. SPERRY, from Wolcottville. Of these the baggage master and seven or eight of the track repairers escaped. The others were all either killed outright by the shock or drowned.

At the instant of the shock the baggage-car broke loose from the train and floated down stream. The waters swept it along very swiftly and most of its occupants were washed away very soon. The car went over Thomas' Dam, about three-quarters of a mile from the bridge, with five men clinging to it. These, screaming and imploring for help, were carried down through the village of Thomaston, where everybody turned out to save them. In spite of all these efforts, however, they floated three miles, when the car grounded in the slack water at the upper end of Terry's Pond, and all five of the men were rescued with ropes. A short distance below was the dam at Terry's Factory, having a fall of 12 or 15 feet, over which they would have gone in a few minutes more. They floated the three miles in about half an hour. Of those lost, four bodies have been recovered, as follows: Lucius Skinner, express agent, of Winsted; E. W. Sperry, boy, of Wolcottville; Patrick Roach and James Bombary, laborers, both of Wolcottville. The following are known to be missing: John Softly, overseer, Michael Donahue and John Canty, laborers, all of Wolcottville. It appears that the boy SPERRY had just stepped into the baggage car a moment before the accident. His body was found near that of Mr. SKINNER, about half a mile below the bridge. One of the other bodies was found about three-quarters of a mile below the bridge, and still another one and a half miles down stream. The bridge, it is said, has long been considered unsafe by engineers of the road, and the Coroner's Jury declared it an insufficient structure."

Sinking of a Steamer.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Sept. 7.

The steamer *Burlington* was snagged and sunk near Wabash. She will prove a total loss. No lives were lost.

NOTES FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Building Associations.

It is remarkable that San Francisco should have already excelled New-York in one of those contrivances of civilization which enable the laboring man to have a home. Every one knows that with us the great misfortune to the laboring and mechanical classes is that they are forced to live crowded in tenement or boarding houses, and that their families have not the pleasures and advantages of a separate house. The inventive brain of the ingenious population on this coast has early seen and guarded against this risk. Land is as high, relatively to the wealth, in and around this city as about New-York. Interest is much higher, and it is proportionately much more difficult for poor men to borrow. But every mechanic and small shopkeeper and laborer is anxious to possess his own house, and he is enabled to attain it in the following manner: He has saved, we will suppose, $500, with which he has purchased a small lot in the city or its suburbs. With the purchase-deed in hand, he goes to the associations called the "Building, Loan and Savings" Societies, and attempts to get a loan on his lot, for the purpose of building. The Society first satisfy themselves of the soundness of the title and the value of the ground, and then loan, say, three-quarters of the sum on a mortgage upon the property. This they can safely do on account of the increasing value of real estate here and the improvements purposed. The mechanic then makes his first contract with the carpenters and begins his building. With this contract to present to the Society, he now secures another loan, we will say of $500, giving them a lien on the house, which shall take precedence even of "the mechanic's lien," and this loan is to be payable in monthly installments. In this way he may build a house worth $1,000 or $1,500, repaying also a portion of the loan monthly from his savings, and giving the Association the security of the building and the enhanced value of the ground. As interest he only pays monthly at the rate of ten or twelve per cent. per annum. Frequently a person from another class, a professional or business man of moderate means, not having sufficient ready money at once to build a home, or not wishing to disturb profitable investments, secures a loan on similar terms from those Savings and Building Associations, and is enabled to have a comfortable house. The result of this happy contrivance is that this City and its suburbs are full of—what to an economist's eye ought to be the happiest sight—poor men's homes. So good is the security that but little has ever been lost by these associations, and their annual dividends are from ten to fifteen per cent.

One, the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, received in 1867, $6,247,045 in deposits, and loaned $5,939,773, earning on this $312,086, and having on hand a reserve fund of $146,493, and cash $518,426. The Savings Union received in 1867, $1,312,313 in deposits, and loaned $1,259,258, earning $84,206, and having on hand $109,644. The Building Loan and Savings Society have a capital stock and deposit of $850,000, and have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. a month. Their loans are not stated. Of these associations the Hibernia declares 10 per cent., the Savings Union 10 on ordinary and 15 on "term deposits," and others, which I have not mentioned, reach as high as 16 per cent. The great proportion of their loans is made for building purposes. It will show the prosperity of the laboring classes in this City, to mention that four savings societies present an aggregate amount of deposits of $12,896,239. The principal part of these deposits was from servants and laborers. The aggregate deposits in the State average $640 to each depositor. In New-York State, the average is $270 to each depositor; in Massachusetts $214; in Rhode Island $340; in Connecticut $239 60, and in Boston $191. But in California the deposits are gold.

An ingenious financial writer here has shown, that with flour at present rates, the average deposits in New-York are equal to 17 barrels of flour for each person, and in San Francisco, to 106 barrels—or six times as much. Probably in no city of the world are the laboring classes in such prosperity. Almost every mechanic has his nice little house and flower-garden; and as you go about among the people, you hear of this lady's cook having a thousand dollars in bank, or this one's chambermaid owning a city lot, or another's hired man already possessing a farm worth a thousand or two. Unlike the higher classes, they do not throw their wages into gambling mining speculations, but are said to invest in land or to deposit in the savings banks, and with interest at from 10 to 15 per cent., these deposits accumulate fast. San Francisco must be a kind of paradise for female servants. A "girl of all work" gets $30 a month in gold, with her expenses scarcely greater than in New-York; chambermaids receive from $20 to $25, and good female cooks even as high as $45. Male servants do not receive so high in proportion. A cook for laboring men will receive $40, ranch cook $50 per month; coachmen, $40; a farm hand of all work, $60, and even a Chinaman gets often $1 50 a day and food. Good teamsters get from $60 to $70 a month, blacksmiths, $75; carpenters from $3 to $4 a day, and board in the country; rough carpenters from $50 to $60 a month, and a boy on a stock-ranch will receive $25. It will be imagined that under such wages, with flour at $6 to $7 (gold) a barrel, and beef at 12 to 20 cents, the savings of the laboring classes accumulate rapidly, and the laborer is often the capitalist at the same time.

Perhaps in the opposite condition of things in New-York, will lie the difficulty of inaugurating building associations, for our mechanics, with all their high wages, are not saving much these times, and it may be that they could not pay the installments on these building loans. But in a large City like New-York, there are certainly enough persons with moderate savings, who would gladly borrow to build on such terms, but who now are not enabled to have their own houses, and are forced to the discomforts of tenement-houses, or of boarding-houses, and to see their children growing up under evil associations. Who will imitate the Californians in remedying this evil? C. L. B.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1867.

Boiler Explosion at Lodi, N. J.—Destruction of a Factory—Miraculous Escapes.

A singular accident occurred in the Rennie Print Works at Lodi, Bergen County, about 7 o'clock on Friday morning, just as the mills were starting. One of the large steam-boilers, (called keyers,) capable of boiling or steaming 1,200 pieces, and about 14 by 10 feet, exploded, utterly demolishing the large brick building, in which about thirty-four persons are usually employed. Although eight persons were hurt, none were injured fatally. The huge boiler was sent up perpendicularly to a height, the workmen said, of about three hundred feet, until it seemed as small as a barrel. In descending it fell on the bank of the race-way, sinking far into the ground. The workmen all aver that the thing was in the air five minutes, but of course this is nonsense; nevertheless, they believe it, as also that it was poised in the air about a minute. There is no doubt that the enormous mass of iron did reach a prodigious height, since while it was in the air very many of the operatives escaped into the yard. Naturally, for some time, intense excitement prevailed, and not until the last person was known to be safe out of the ruins did it subside. One boy was left hanging between the beams, high up on a fragment of the wall, but he was soon taken down. The girls, who were on a lower floor working at a sewing machine, were roused by the beams falling on a tier of cotton goods in bales. The sewing machines at which the girls were working were broken, and the girls were thrown to the floor slightly bruised, but not seriously injured. The majority of the hands were in this room, and were also saved by the tier of bale goods which arrested the fall of the huge timbers that otherwise must have fallen flat and crushed to death all who were in the building. The loss to Mr. RENNIE can hardly be less than $20,000. No material stoppage will occur, as immediately after the persons were taken out workmen were set to rebuilding the factory. The building was three stories high, and 60 by 50 feet in area. The following named persons were injured: TONY KERIT was hurt in the head; MARINE TROSE had his leg broken, and was badly bruised; the two overseers in the room were also injured; THOMAS PHALON sustained a neck wound, and it is said had an arm and leg broken. The other workmen in the factory, although bruised, were not seriously injured.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Official List of Changes—The Eighth Regiment Excursion—The Eighteenth Brigade Staff—Miscellaneous News and Gossip.

The following *résumé* of National Guard news and gossip is presented, as usual with us, for the information of those interested in our State militia:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following-named officers have been commissioned during the week ending Aug. 31, 1867:

Sixth Division—Original staff appointments, with rank from May 25, 1867: Stephen A. Estes, Assistant Adjutant-General; Andrew J. Smith, Inspector; Edward B. Lansing, Judge-Advocate; Moses Summers, Quartermaster; James H. Hinman, Aid-de-Camp.

Eighth Division—Theodore D. Barnum, Aid-de-Camp, with rank from Aug. 29, 1867; original.

Eighth Brigade—E. R. Mackey, Surgeon, with rank from Aug. 10, 1867; original.

Seventeenth Brigade—James E. Curtiss, Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank from Aug. 17, 1867; original. Albert Story, Engineer, with rank from Aug. 17, 1867, *vice* J. E. Curtiss, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General. James Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from Aug. 17, 1867; original. Wm. H. H. Lintner, Aid-de-Camp, with rank of Captain, from Aug. 17, 1867, *vice* A. Story, promoted. Chester Palmer, Aid-de-Camp, with rank of First Lieutenant, from Aug. 17, 1867; original. George Thomas, Ordnance Officer, with rank from Aug. 28, 1867; original.

Fifth Regiment Infantry—Adam Keim, Captain, with rank from Aug. 8, 1867, *vice* G. Messerschmidt, resigned.

Twelfth Regiment—John Fahnestock, Captain, with rank from Aug. 2, 1867, *vice* H. W. Copcutt, resigned.

Twenty-second Regiment—Edward Bussell, First Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 25, 1867, *vice* C. A. Walker, promoted Ordnance Officer, Fourth Brigade.

Twenty-fourth Regiment—William Irwin, Chaplain, with rank from Aug. 20, 1867, *vice* H. C. Potter, moved from district.

Thirty-fifth Regiment—Original appointments, with rank from Aug. 21, 1867: Augustus J. Phillips, Captain; Ebenezer L. Wait, First Lieutenant; Frederick W. Simpson, First Lieutenant; Samuel B. Kellogg, Second Lieutenant; Frank Winch, Second Lieutenant.

Fifty-sixth Regiment—George W. Van Mater, First Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 20, 1867, *vice* E. B. Smith, resigned; Amos Allen, Jr., Second Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 20, 1867, *vice* James Packer, promoted.

Eighty-sixth Regiment—Stephen T. Hopkins, Adjutant, with rank from Aug. 26, 1867; original. James Person, Quartermaster, with rank from Aug. 24, 1867; original. Charles A. Vedder, Captain, with rank from Aug. 24, 1867, *vice* John V. Dewey, moved from district; Ogden H. Plank, First Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 24, 1867, *vice* Charles A. Vedder, promoted; John Stead, First Lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 6, 1866, *vice* Miles E. Derby, moved from district.

Ninety-sixth Regiment—Albert Steinway, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from Aug. 9, 1867, *vice* E. O. Bernet, resigned; Edmund E. Unkart, Major, with rank from Aug. 9, 1867, *vice* Albert Steinway, promoted.

One Hundred and Third Regiment—Jerome F. Wheeler, First Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 24, 1867, *vice* C. H. Babcock, appointed Adjutant; Elbert Widger, Captain, with rank from July 6, 1867, *vice* E. H. Rose, moved from district; Chas. H. Beasley, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 6, 1867, *vice* E. J. Woodley, moved from district.

One Hundred and Fourth Regiment—Hiram L. Scofield, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 1, 1867, *vice* W. L. Clark, resigned.

One Hundred and Fifth Regiment—James McPherson, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 3, 1867, *vice* J. H. Johnson, resigned.

One Hundred and Tenth Regiment—Frank M. Blossom, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from Aug. 23, 1867; original.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted during the week ending Aug. 31, 1867:

Aug. 27—Sixty-ninth Regiment, Surgeon Patrick J. Clark.

Aug. 27—Third Regiment, Second Lieut. Chas. R. Truex.

Aug. 27—Third Regiment, First Lieut. Daniel Mc. Fisher.

Aug. 27—Seventh Regiment, Capt. Geo. W. Ford.

Aug. 27—Seventh Regiment, Second Lieut. David M. Holdredge.

Aug. 27—Fourteenth Regiment, Quartermaster Wm. H. Tigney.

Aug. 28—One Hundredth Regiment, First Lieut. Moses S. Wilcox.

Aug. 28—Fifty-second Regiment, Major Thomas Clark.

EIGHTH REGIMENT EXCURSION.

On Monday last, a battalion, consisting of Companies C, F and G of the Eighth Regiment, under command of Capt. APPLETON, left the regimental armory for the purpose of paying a visit to the cities of Stamford, Norwalk and New-Haven. The battalion mustered 150 men, and was accompanied by the regimental drum corps and Robertson's band of thirty pieces. No delay was made after the formation of the battalion, and the route of march was quickly taken up, the command reaching the foot of Thirty-fourth-street in good time, embarking on board the steamer *Stamford*, the boat being used as a floating hotel during the trip. After an agreeable sail of three hours' duration, the excursionists found themselves at the City of Stamford, where they were welcomed by Capt. PHILLIPS, Capt. HUBBARD and other prominent citizens. Line was soon formed, and the battalion marched through the principal streets and finally located in front of the Stamford House, where Ex-Gov. MINER was introduced and made a speech to the National Guardsmen. The New-York American Club were also present, and they welcomed the Washington Grays with three rousing cheers and a tiger. An adjournment was then made to Seely's Hall, where supper was served. The following morning the excursionists found the steamer leaving for Norwalk, which place was duly reached after a short sail. The Grays here found Company D, of the Eighth Connecticut Militia, drawn up, under the command of Capt. CROSMORE, ready to receive them. After an extended line of march had been observed, the Guardsmen were invited to Ely Hall, where they found an ample dinner provided, and after they had done the viands full justice a recess until 3 o'clock was granted, and the boys strolled about the place in company with their brother soldiers of the Eighth Connecticut. The assembly was sounded at 3 P. M., and on the line being reformed, the battalion was marched to the house of Paymaster A. SELLECK, where cigars and wines were furnished in profusion. Col. CRAWFORD, of the Eighth Connecticut, was introduced by the worthy Paymaster, and he delivered a humorous speech in behalf of the Colonel. The command soon after returned to the steamer and was dismissed. During the evening a grand promenade concert and ball were given, the attendance being quite large. The festivities were kept up until a late hour, and on the following morning (Wednesday) steam was gotten up, and after a hearty exchange of congratulation the boys bade good-bye to the Burnside Light Guard and the steamer started for New-Haven. Here the New-Haven Grays, under the command of Lieut. J. DEWELL, were drawn up on the wharf ready to receive them, when the battalion was escorted through the leading streets and taken to the armory of the Grays, where arms were stacked. An excursion to Savin Rock in the cars was the next feature, where lunch was served, and nearly all the boys enjoyed the pleasure of a rollicking swim. After the battalion returned to New-Haven, the ceremony of a dress parade was gone through with, and the command proceeded at 8 o'clock to the Tontine Hotel, and participated in a superb dinner, gotten up in BRADLEY's best style. Speeches were made by Capts. APPLETON, HEATHCOTE and MCINTYRE in behalf of the excursion battalion, and the best of feelings prevailed. The New-York boys returned to their marine hotel at a late hour, accompanied by their New-Haven friends, who expressed themselves highly gratified at the presence of their visitors. Shortly after midnight the boat headed her bow homeward, and arrived at this City in safety on Thursday morning, all on board much pleased at the incidents of the trip. Thus ended one of the most successful excursions yet planned and carried out.

THE EIGHTEENTH BRIGADE STAFF.

The following gentlemen are announced as constituting the Brigade Staff of Brig.-Gen. MARTIN, commanding the Eighteenth Brigade of the Fifth Division: Assistant Adjutant-Gen. Frederick M. Wheeler; Maj. George O. Mead, Inspector; Maj. James H. Knapp, Engineer; Maj. N. Curtis Marvin, Judge Advocate; Maj. William M. Bryce, Surgeon; Capt. Henry Dowies, Ordnance Officer; Capt. James Launt, Quartermaster; Capt. Moses S. Wilcox, Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. Alfred B. Kiersted, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. C. Leslie Martin, Aid-de-Camp.

PRIZE COLOR CONTEST IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. GREEN, commanding the Twenty-fourth Brigade, headquarters in Syracuse, announces that as the several infantry regiments composing his brigade were allowed, during the parade and encampment of 1866, to contend for a stand of colors, termed the "Prize Colors of the Twenty-fourth Brigade," and the same were awarded by the Adjutant-General of the State to the Forty-eighth Regiment, Col. T. SULLIVAN, commanding, the award was made with the distinct understanding that the regiments in the brigade should contend for the same the present year. Commandants of regiments are accordingly notified by the General that they will be expected to compete for the same at the encampment at Messina, when the colors will be awarded to such regiment as shall show the best discipline in camp, general deportment and drill as they may be called upon to perform.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Col. and Brevet Major-Gen. JAMES JOURDAN, commanding the Thirteenth Regiment, has issued the following circular: "In order that all members of this command may receive the benefit of the law exempting them from jury duty, it is necessary that a complete roster of the regiment should be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors. To that end, company commanders have been furnished with five copies of muster and inspection returns, four of which will be disposed of in compliance with circular orders from the Adjutant-General's office, and the fifth copy will be forwarded by company commanders to regimental headquarters on or before 9 o'clock P. M. on the 10th inst. Said copies, together with the roster of the field and staff, will be attested and filed by the Adjutant without delay in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors. Inasmuch as the law provides that delinquent members of the National Guard are not entitled to said exemption, company commanders are hereby directed to forward a monthly return to regimental headquarters, on or before 9 o'clock P. M. on the last day of each month, (excepting the months of June, July and August, returns for which will be embraced in the following September return,) of all members of their respective commands who were delinquents or expelled during the month, in order that they may be returned for duty as jurors to the commissioner thereof. Returned delinquent members of this command will remain upon the roster of jurors until they prove, by their conduct as soldiers, that they are worthy of the full privileges of National Guardsmen."

INSPECTIONS IN THE EIGHTEENTH BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS MARTIN, Commanding the Eighteenth Brigade, has issued orders for a series of inspections, drills and reviews in that Brigade. The One Hundredth Regiment, commanded by Col. ROBERT P. CORMACK, are ordered to appear armed and equipped at the parade ground, in the village of Walton, Delaware County, on Monday, 9th day of September, at 10 o'clock A. M., for drill, inspection and review, the same to continue for four days. The Twenty-seventh Regiment, Col. JAS. OLIVER, will parade in the village of Hobart, Delaware County, on Monday, Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., for four consecutive days. The One Hundredth and Eighth Regiment, Col. ALONZO FERGUSON, will parade on the 24th inst. in the village of Cobleskill, Schoharie County. The Brigade Staff are ordered to appear in full uniform at Brigade headquarters, and report for duty on each of the above days. The laws prohibiting gambling and huckstering and the sale of intoxicating liquors will be strictly enforced.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Capt. GOULD's company, A, of the famous Hawkins Zouaves, are completing arrangements for a trip to Hartford, stopping on their way back at Bridgeport. They intend leaving New-York on the 16th and returning on the 18th. Having been brigaded with Connecticut troops at the battle of Roanoke Island, they will, no doubt, meet with a good reception from their comrade "vets," as well as the organized militia. This company have gained quite a name lately for their efficiency in drill, and we hope they will sustain it on this their first visit to a neighboring city.

The Fifty-fifth Infantry (Garde Lafayette) paraded on Friday, agreeably to previous announcement, for the double purpose of celebrating LAFAYETTE's birthday anniversary and receiving a handsome stand of colors from the City Government. The regiment made a creditable show of numbers, and the appearance of the marching battalion was a soldierly one, as is usual with this organization. On the arrival of the Fifty-fifth in the City Hall Park, the usual ceremony of a review was gone through in an effective manner, after which Mayor HOFFMAN presented the colors in a brief and eulogistic speech, alluding to the services of the Fifty-fifth during the late war. Col. LE GAL received the colors in a few soldierly and pleasant words, promising that the trust so confided should not be betrayed. The battalion then returned to their armory and dismissed.

The officers and members of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, are requested to assemble at the regimental armory on Tuesday morning, Sept. 10 inst., at 8 o'clock, in fatigue uniform, with white gloves and knapsacks with overcoats rolled, to proceed to New Dorp, Staten Island, for target practice. Band and Drum Corps will report at 8 o'clock. Members of the regiment wishing to join the Company in this excursion will meet the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Lieut. WM. H. BENJAMIN, Ex-Sergeant I. N. RICE and Private WM. R. FORTIER, to-morrow evening, at the armory, at 8 o'clock.

An Appeal for the Suffering Cretans.

The Greek Relief Committee of this City has received the following letter from Athens:

ATHENS, Greece, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867.

To the Greek Relief Committee of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The object of this communication is not to introduce ourselves nor to report the nature of our organization, or to give you a summary of our action thus far, but simply to put you in possession of some facts which have occurred since Dr. HOWE's departure, and which mark a new period in the Cretan insurrection. A week ago all felt sad, for our worst fears seemed realized. OMER PACHA had succeeded in making his way into the province of Sphakia, and established a continuous line from Askyphon to Fragocasteleon, but Providence has turned a seeming victory into a defeat.

The insurgents, on the one hand, began to realize the imminent danger of their situation, and to feel anxious for the removal of the women and children out of the country; thus a great obstacle to their work could be overcome. The Turks, on the other hand, elated by their apparent success, became more and more outrageous in their bearing toward the defenceless women and children. In one instance, thirty-six women threw themselves into the sea rather than fall into their hands. The excesses of the troops reached such an extent that the foreign representatives at Crete were compelled to protest, and call upon their respective Governments to interfere for the sake of humanity. Accordingly two Russian men-of-war and one French were dispatched to carry away from the island the women and children. On reaching Crete they communicated at once with the authorities, but were refused, so they returned for further instructions. The next attempt was successful, and yesterday they entered the port of Piræus, bringing two thousand souls in the most wretched condition—hungry, dirty, naked and full of vermin. For months these poor creatures have been wandering from mountain to mountain, and from cave to cave. The *Arcade* brought also one hundred and fifty more.

This measure, while removing a serious obstacle, has also greatly encouraged the Cretan warrior. Now, the camp becomes his home and the gun his bosom companion. Having lost all that he held sacred upon the island, and having secured his family from further danger, he becomes desperate, and will fight with vigor.

The Turkish troops entering Sphakia found themselves away from their ships and in a mountainous region, without water and provisions, so that they will be compelled to retreat where the enemy is the strongest, and may their victory cost them what NAPOLEON lost in the battle of Moscow.

This change, gentlemen, brings a heavy pressure upon all the existing relief committees here. The Executive Committee of the American Greek Committee have been appealed to for aid very strongly, both by individuals and by the other committees. They are the weakest when appeals are the strongest, and we have yielded to the pressure and promised to aid one of the committees as much as we can, without neglecting our own work.

The destitution of those who come is fearful. People here are so affected by the insurrection that they are able to do but little, so we are obliged to look abroad, and to call upon you again to rouse the people in America in behalf of humanity struggling for liberty. We appeal to you earnestly to come to our immediate aid. We shall rejoice to receive any funds you may have on hand for this object, and will welcome any suggestion you may give us in the way of aiding you to make the public feel the necessity of the case.

M. D. KALSPATHAKES, } Secretarie.
GEO. CONSTANTIN, }
D. Z. LAKELLARIOS, Treasurer.
Executive Committee at Athens.

The Committee add the following:

A CARD.

Referring to the above communication addressed to them by gentlemen at Athens of the highest respectability, the undersigned appeal to the friends of Greece and the friends of humanity, for additional contributions for the suffering women and children of Crete, now landed on the shores of Greece in a condition of the utmost destitution. The funds heretofore collected and remitted have been judiciously applied, and a vast deal of suffering has been mitigated, but this fresh influx of refugees, together with the fact that the severities of the Winter will soon be upon these sufferers, render further aid imperative.

Supplies of clothing and materials for clothing, of cotton or wool, will be most acceptable, and these will be promptly forwarded by us, and distributed to the most needy by the Committee at Athens.

Contributions in money or clothing should be sent as early as possible to the office of the Treasurer, No. 56 Wall-street. Checks should be made payable to his order.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor,	JOHN A. RALLI,
JOSEPH THOROU,	THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
FRANK E. HOWE,	GEORGE BLISS, J.,
ROBERT L. CUTTING,	WM. T. BLODGETT,
JOSEPH H. CHOATE,	S. G. WARD, Treasurer.

CHAS. K. TUCKERMAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK GREEK RELIEF ASSOCIATION, }
Sept. 5, 1867. }

The Newburgh Boat-Race.

The boat-race between WALTER BROWN and JAMES HAMILL, which was to have taken place yesterday morning at Newburgh, was postponed for the second time on account of the roughness of the water. It is now announced that it will take place at 6 A. M. to-morrow morning, the weather permitting. The rowdies who had gathered at Newburgh to see the race made Friday night hideous. Several fights occurred, and a fire broke out in a small building in the middle of the night, said to have been caused by incendiaries. The flames were speedily extinguished. Most of those who went to Newburgh from this City on Friday have returned home greatly disappointed that the race did not come off. Both BROWN and HAMILL are in excellent condition, and it is probable that the contest between them, when it does occur, will be a very interesting one.

The Canada Elections—No Further Disturbances—An Absconding Oil Merchant.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Sept. 7.

No further disturbances took place last night after the attack on MCCREADY's house. MCGEE's residence was guarded by police during the night. Mechanics' Hall suffered severely during the morning, the doors and windows on the first and second floors being smashed. The parties arrested were brought before the Police Court to-day and were discharged, no one appearing to prosecute them. DINCHAM and others who were shot and beaten, are recovering. Several policemen were brutally beaten. The city has resumed its wonted quiet to-day.

Mr. MIDDLETON, of the coal-oil stores lately destroyed by fire, has absconded. An inquiry shows a deficiency of five thousand pounds of oil, valued at $43,000.

Ulrich and Harvey, the Counterfeiters, and Howard, the Chicago Forger, Before the Canadian Courts.

TORONTO, Saturday, Sept. 7.

ULRICH and HARVEY, the New-York counterfeiters, appeared before the Police magistrate to-day, and were remanded until Tuesday.

HOWARD, the Chicago forger, was brought before the Judge in Chambers to-day, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, and was discharged on technical grounds. He was afterward rearrested and detained.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Recent Elections—No Complete Returns yet Received—The Anniversary of the Admission of California into the Union—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 7.

No data have been received for a complete *résumé* of the election results further than already noted, except some majorities which have been telegraphed from the interior.

HAIGHT's majority in San Francisco now stands over 4,000. This might have been overcome if the full vote had not been prevented by apathy. The same apathy prevailed in the interior. Nevada County, one of the strongest Republican counties, polled only 3,500 votes out of 5,700 registered, giving HAIGHT 75 majority. This is a representative instance. Several small counties are to-day reported to have gone for GORHAM by majorities averaging less than 100. This does not change the result announced. HIGBY (Union) for Congress is 700 ahead.

An iron light-house is being constructed here for Cape Mendocino.

A stranger, late Cashier of the San Francisco Sugar Refinery, was discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $100,000. He left the State in the steamer *Great Republic* for China. He was in the habit of gambling, which led to the commission of the crime.

Arrangements are being made for the seventeenth anniversary celebration, on the 9th inst., of the admission of California into the Union.

The new Directory for San Francisco shows the population to be over $130,000. The population was only 56,000 seven years ago.

The mining shares market continues to droop. Alpha, $450; Crown Point, $945; Gould & Curry, $307; Hall & Norcross, $2,000—a fall of $1,000 in one week; Yellow Jacket, $560; Cholar Potosi, $432.

Legal tenders unchanged.

The exports for August were nearly double for the same month last year.

The steamship *Sierra Nevada* has arrived from Mazatlan with $39,000 in Mexican coin.

The ship *Golden Fleece* has sailed for Liverpool.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

All Orders to Remain in Force—The Yellow Fever.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 7.

In assuming command of the Fifth Military District Gen. GRIFFIN says: "All existing orders will remain in force. The district staff officers will continue to perform their customary duties at the headquarters at New-Orleans until further orders."

Gen. ORD telegraphs that Vicksburgh is placed under quarantine, and boats from New-Orleans must land at the station two miles below the city.

There have been forty-three deaths from yellow fever during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning.

Gen. Sheridan at Cairo.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Gen. SHERIDAN arrived at Cairo at noon to-day, and left for St. Louis immediately. A salute was fired, but there was no time for a demonstration, the General being obliged to hasten from the boat to the cars which had already waited half an hour for him. He arrived at Odin on time, and left there for St. Louis at 9:50 o'clock, where he will arrive at 12:50 o'clock, and be met by a delegation of the Reception Committee and escorted to the Southern Hotel. The public demonstration will not take place till Monday evening.

Registration in Virginia—Official Returns for the Whole State.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Sept. 7.

The official registration returns of the whole State have been received at headquarters. The total vote is 216,000. The ratio of votes is 11 whites to 9 blacks.

The *Whig* has information that the Commanding General will order the election for delegates to the Convention, 104 in number, to take place between the 10th and 15th of October.

The Vermont Election—Further Returns.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Saturday, Sept. 7.

One hundred and sixty-seven towns give for Governor—PAGE, 8,702; EDWARDS, 2,821.

There are no more towns heard from.

Coal Oil Refineries Burned.

BALTIMORE, Md., Saturday, Sept. 7.

A fire broke out last evening in JACKSON & WILSON's coal oil refinery and extended to the American Company's refinery. The loss, so far as ascertained, is upward of $20,000.

Movements of Chief-Justice Chase.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Sept. 7.

Chief-Justice CHASE leaves here to-night, and on Monday will be in New-York, and will proceed to Washington on Tuesday.

Base-Ball Match at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 7.

In the match to-day between the Unions, of Lansingburgh, and the Quaker City Club, the former won by a score of 20 to 10.

Chicago Races—Trotting by Dexter.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 7.

The race to-day between *Dexter* and *Brown George*, and running mate, was won by the former in three straight heats. Time—2:24, 2:22 and 2:25.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Senator Fessenden on Impeachment.

From the Washington Star, Sept. 6.

A private letter from Maine, in which we have every reason to place entire confidence, informs us that Senator FESSENDEN, whose influence up to this time has been most effective in preventing the impeachment of President JOHNSON, now freely avows himself in favor of that measure. He states that he favors it in the belief of its absolute necessity for the preservation of the public interest, and in obedience to the well-nigh unanimous sentiment of his constituents. As we cannot doubt the truth of this important information, we can see nothing in the future that may possibly prevent Mr. JOHNSON's impeachment; Mr. FESSENDEN's influence and labors having been the chief obstacle in the path of those who have urged the measure up to this time.

The Amnesty Proclamation—Gen. Grant's Position in the Cabinet—The President's Recent Proclamation.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Sept. 7.

The subject of the amnesty proclamation was presented to the Cabinet yesterday for consideration and final action. It is understood the members were unanimous both as to the propriety of at once issuing it, and as to its precise terms and scope. It is to include all persons implicated in any manner in the late rebellion, except those in respect to whom proceedings in the regular Courts of the United States are pending, or have passed to final judgment. Of course, the amnesty and pardon proposed to be granted will not be extended to persons guilty of offences other than those legitimately pertaining to the belligerent attitude of the Southern States during the late war. We have said the Cabinet were unanimous upon the above points; but it is proper to add that Gen. GRANT was absent. He is known, however, to have been unwell, and it is by no means to be inferred that he would not have been in unison with his colleagues had he been present. Those who attended this consultation were Messrs. Seward, McCulloch, Browning, Welles, Randall and Binckley, the latter acting in the place of Mr. Stanbery.

During the deliberations of the Cabinet, it is understood that it became evident that, in the opinion of every member present, the legal effect of the contemplated amnesty proclamation would be to relieve all persons included within its terms from all disqualifications, as well as all penalties incurred by their complicity in the late rebellion, and, of course, (so far as the action of the General Government is concerned,) from disability as to the exercise of the right of suffrage. We may, therefore, congratulate the country upon the prospect of a speedy settlement of all our difficulties upon principles conformable to the Constitution, and in harmony with our republican form of government. That such will be its effect no sound lawyer entertains a doubt, nor is it to be presumed that it will be seriously denied by any considerable number of respectable men of the Radical Party in or out of Congress.

GEN. GRANT'S POSITION IN THE CABINET.

It has been stated in dispatches from this city that Gen. GRANT has given notice of his unwillingness to attend Cabinet meetings, except when matters specially appertaining to his department are to be considered. That the General desires to keep aloof from discussions directly bearing upon the political issues of the day is likely enough; but that he has given any intimation such as is stated in the dispatches referred to, we are assured by his colleagues are entirely ignorant of the fact. It is not at all necessary, much less is it deemed obligatory in any sense, for the head of a department to attend what are called "Cabinet meetings," unless specially invited, and this is rarely done without the particular matter to be discussed refers to the department over which he presides.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECENT PROCLAMATION.

We have authority for stating that it has been determined to furnish to every official, civil and military, under the Government of the United States, a copy of the recent proclamation of civil supremacy, with suitable injunctions of loyalty and obedience to the Constitution and laws. A circular will shortly issue to the heads of Departments, with appropriate instructions from the President, charging them respectively with the duty of distributing the proclamation to all persons in the public service.

The Way Vallandigham Talks in Kentucky.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM spoke in Maysville, Ky., on the night of Aug. 29, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a Democratic paper, publishes a report of his remarks. This report is as follows:

LADIES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY: Here, to-night, I find myself in the house of my friends, surrounded by those whose cheers reach the inmost depths of my heart of hearts. I thank you most earnestly for this kind and cordial welcome. I did not come here with any intention of addressing you, but to exchange fraternal greetings with those who sympathize with me in the principles upon which the old Republic was founded—those principles upon which all parties were once proud to stand—principles which we learned from the fathers who erected that magnificent temple of liberty within whose sacred altars was offered up the sweet incense of devotion to the God of freedom. Would to God that under this beautiful canopy of the heavens, and in the presence of this liberty-loving assemblage, I could congratulate you upon the prospect of a speedy restoration of that glorious old Republic of which we were, in the days gone by, so justly proud. But we have gone through fearful scenes in the last few years. The men who founded the Republic passed away, and the children who received the holy lessons of liberty from their mouths have many of them gone, too. WEBSTER is lulled to sleep by the solemn mutterings of the hoarse Atlantic, at Marshfield. CALHOUN has been gathered to his "fathers." Your own noble CLAY reclines in the cemetery at Lexington, and the pure and noble lessons these great statesman taught are forgotten. The glorious principles of liberty have been laid aside, and false doctrines and their bitter fruits are visited on the heads of their children. In the doctrines of that grand old Republic of ancient times, I was taught never to despair of the Republic, and now, dark as the clouds are that threaten complete annihilation, I believe the hour of redemption will come yet. Only a few years ago, on this very spot, the man who addresses you would have been hung had he attempted to express the sentiments he does to-night, and noble Kentucky ladies were driven into exile for daring to adhere to the doctrines of our fathers. Behold the progress of the nation. To-night I speak to Kentucky freemen—I am a freeman myself. Be true, Kentuckians, cheered by the smiles of Kentucky women, to the stand you have taken. The nation needs your example. Across the river, in my own native State, and in the native State of my fathers—now in her widowhood—I thank God my fathers were from that grand old Commonwealth of Virginia. That birthplace of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON, of ROBT. E. LEE and STONEWALL JACKSON. Aye, these are *noble names, and no loyal wretch shall close my mouth from speaking the praises of these men,* who, however mistaken they may have been, were a thousand times more honorable and true to the principles of human liberty than thousands who call them traitors. *Their names will live in history as noble representative men of the nation.* They are my fellow-citizens, and to-day they seek to be with us, members of one common Republic. Their fame will swell the grand aggregate of that which composes and lives in history, and will live to the remotest syllable of recorded time. My heart's desire and prayer is for the restoration of this Government as it was. I would have the Constitution of our fathers. It was good enough for them and it would be good enough for us, and for generations unborn. *Give us our liberties again; we will have them—understand that, loyal men.* [Cheers, and cries "That we will!"] *Loyal* men, with scorn and contempt I repeat the word. I never heard it in my boyhood associated with anything honorable. I have heard the word loyal at Fourth of July celebrations, but I never heard any man boast of his loyalty till this war came about. I have heard the old Revolutionary soldiers talk about loyal men, but they spoke of them with scorn, and were wont to call them *tories*. Men in the Revolution were patriots, not loyal. The Republicans are welcome to the term. Let Democrats rejoice in the name of American patriots. This is our designation. Give us patriots again, such as battled for human rights in the days of '76, and we will have the Union again. The citizens of South Carolina shall be our equals, and the people of Virginia, mother of Presidents and land of lost gods, we will meet as brothers. To-day they are the subjects of military despots, and we are constrained, with Mme. ROLAND, to exclaim, "Oh, Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name."

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM congratulated the people of Kentucky upon their recent victory in the cause of liberty. The influence of the Kentucky election would be felt throughout the nation. He still entertained strong hopes, if patriots were true to the principles of liberty, the country would be restored by resort to the ballot-box alone.

The ladies of Maysville presented a handsome bouquet to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM at the close of his speech.

The Question of Impeachment.

"Warrenton," the Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, in his last letter says:

"Gen. BUTLER's notions about impeachment, and the reasons why that measure has been heretofore obstructed, and why it will hereafter be adopted, seem to me very sound and very well expressed. Gov. BOUTWELL expresses a still greater degree of confidence that this measure will have to be resorted to. He thinks there has never been a time when the House would not have impeached the President if the matter could have been placed before it on the reports of the Judiciary Committee."

Negro Supremacy in the South Impossible.

From the New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin, Aug. 29.

Our telegraphic scouts at Washington report expensive columns of gossip upon the probabilities of one or another military martinet being removed or appointed to or from the command of the Southern Provinces. The peripatetic politicians who have been on the move ever since the first blockaded bale of cotton and up to the last petition for pardon, write encouraging letters of what Mr. VALLANDIGHAM or Mr. GREELEY propose to do for the South. These correspondents are the same gentlemen who, during the war, proved the intervention of England and France to be inevitable. They have managed to live on the best, handle a good deal of money, and generally escape the sight of Southern trouble by being within the enemy's lines. It is time they were recalled or disavowed as representative of Southern sentiment or interests. What can Mr. JOHNSON, or Mr. GREELEY, or Mr. anybody else do to restore the Southern ratio of power in the Union? These remedies savor too much of those which expected a Foreign Power to arm, clothe and free the South. All such policy is futile. If a people rely on those abroad to effect their relief, it is but a change of masters—it is not independence. What is the interest of the South? To regain its position in the Union upon terms of equality. What is the great obstacle? The supremacy of the negro, directed by those who opposed the independent admission of the South. Now if this negro supremacy be established, it will be a domestic evil. The most eloquent advocates of State rights, who even shouldered a musket or paid a tax to subjugate the South, can do nothing in Ohio or Pennsylvania to relieve the Southern people from the local rule of a negro majority. The Southern people themselves can alone remedy this consequence of the Civil Rights Law. How may this be done?

1. By according to the colored race all the political and legal rights to which, as human beings, emancipated from the disabilities of Slavery, they are entitled.

2. By elevating the electoral power of the white race by those legitimate agencies which have made it the dominant power elsewhere.

These are legitimate means of maintaining the social standard of the South, and preserving in the hands of the best qualified men the local Government of the States and municipalities.

The extension of right to the freedmen should be frank and cordial. He should vote and be voted for, when his qualifications make him the most eligible candidate. He should never be voted down for his color, nor should any discrimination be made against his labor or his interests. He should be made to feel that his rights were protected in good faith, and that his interests are guaranteed by the community to which he belongs. This assurance of course includes the universal education of the freedmen, which will make them better citizens and more productive laborers. This by no means involves the commixture of colors in the same school any more than in the ranks, where we see the black and white soldiers kept scrupulously separated. Our advice then gives the freedmen all that the Civil Rights Bill intends, in good faith. With this he should, and indeed will be satisfied.

The increase of Northern power in the electoral and representative colleges of the Union will tend to the relative reduction of negro influence. A short synopsis of the comparative strength of the two races in the South will show that there is no danger of negro supremacy, so called, unless the white race is so stubborn and so supine as to surrender all claim to control. We derive from the Springfield *Republican* the figures which follow, and which base on the census of 1866 the population and suffrage of 1867:

The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Texas and Virginia, contain a total of 2,138,369 white males, and 1,299,941 negro males. The white voters are 661,774. The black 412,187. If all were registered the white majorities would be as follows: In Alabama, 26,279; Arkansas, 35,619; Florida, 4,386; Georgia, 32,590; Louisiana, 24,686; North Carolina, 48,596; Texas, 45,000; Virginia, 39,510. The negro majorities would be: In Mississippi, 2,370; South Carolina, 6,439. Deduct the colored from the total white majorities, and there will remain 255.616 more white than colored males, or nearly a quarter of a million white male majority in the ten Southern States.

To this physical advantage should be added the great fact that the negro race cannot be increased by immigration, while whites may be. What, then, has the South permanently to fear from negro supremacy? Nothing. No law can be passed, no constitutional provision adopted, that may not be repealed by the greater number of whites which will be emancipated by law or nature in a very few years. To this physical majority may be added the fact that the whites hold the intelligence, the capital and the land titles of the country. They need do no more to establish or regain their ascendency than to embark in any plan of increasing their population by immigration, their wealth by economy, and their independence by creating or importing the most important commodities. With this policy the permanent ascendency of the Southern whites is undoubted. If they choose to disregard the voice of progress impelling them on the way to freedom, they cannot complain that the darkey shall dominate. Of no such result has the Springfield *Republican* any apprehension, nor have we.

Senator Morrill, of Maine, on the Taxation of Bonds.

Senator MORRILL, of Maine, addressed the citizens of Augusta, in that State, a few evenings since, and in the course of his remarks, while speaking of taxation of Government bonds, by State and municipal authorities, he said that it is a fundamental principle of the Government that the nation must protect its own credit by prohibiting such taxation at the time of issue; that in the case of the Five-Twenties, he favored the policy, at the end of five years, of redeeming them and issuing bonds taxable by State authorities. He urged that the policy proposed by Mr. PENDLETON, of redeeming the bonds by an issue of "greenbacks" to the full amount, would be as ruinous as the more popular theory of that party, of repudiation. It would so inflate the already expanded currency, as to make it utterly worthless.

The West Indies—Later Intelligence from Jamaica and Demerara.

We are in possession of some later advices from the British West Indies by an arrival at this port yesterday.

Throughout the West India Islands the weather was favorable for the crop. The health of the Islands and Demerara was good, with the exception of Jamaica, where yellow fever was very bad, and had made its appearance at the north side of the island, a very rare event. There had been several fires in Demerara. One in the business street destroyed £50,000 worth of property, and would have been much more destructive but for the efficiency of the fire brigade, and the good supply of water. Shocks of earthquake had been felt in St. Thomas. Health of the island good.

THIRD NEW-YORK CAVALRY.—Capt. GEO. W. SAUER, who served with distinction during the late war, has been gazetted by the Governor of the State as Brevet Major. This is a fitting reward to a good and brave officer. His commission is dated Aug. 29, 1867.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery. No. 893 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts. Opposite where the peacocks are.

The Nearest Approach to Perfect beauty is a charming form. Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevators develop physiologically. Depot No. 967 Broadway or No. 14 East 20th-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Florence Sewing-Machine was awarded the highest prize over all competitors at the Paris Exposition, 1867. The First Silver Medal for the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

BROWNING.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 6, ADDIE LOUISE, infant daughter of William C. and Addie Browning, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of its grandmother, Mrs. John D. Scott, No. 24 West 46th-st., on Monday, at 10 A. M.

BRINKERHOFF.—On Friday, Sept. 6, MARY, wife of Daniel Brinkerhoff, in the 75th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., at Christ Church, Manhasset, L. I. Conveyances at Great Neck Depot on arrival of 9 o'clock A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

GRIFFITH.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 5, EVAN GRIFFITH, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 8, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, Bergen Wood-av., Hudson City. Carriages will leave the Jersey City Ferry at 2½ o'clock.

KNEELAND.—On Saturday, Sept. 7, MARTHA C., widow of Lawrence Kneeland.

Her friends and those of her sons, S. R., W. C. and F. L. Kneeland, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 18 Lafayette-place, on Monday, 9th, at 2 o'clock.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Sept. 7, HENRY ROGERS, second son of Henry C. and Hannah M. Martin, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Sept. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 181 Franklin-av.

MINER.—In Moscow, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 7, EDITH LOUISA, infant daughter of Francis S. and Maria Miner, aged 14 months and 21 days.

Funeral services to-day, at 1½ o'clock, at No. 248 West 24th-st.

MYERS.—On Thursday, Sept. 5, of hemorrhage, Capt. WM. MYERS, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Washington Lodge No. 21, F. and A. M., and the members of Alpha Grand Council No. 1, 30th Degree Rite of Memphis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 145 West 4th-st.

STEVENS.—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 4, after a lingering illness, HENRY E. STEVENS, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 18 East 13th-st., without further invitation.

SLOAT.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 5, after a long illness, ANNIE M., only daughter of J. D. and the late Sophia Sloat, aged 17 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 63 North Moore-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—At Oyster Bay, on Saturday, Sept. 7, SANFORD COLEY, son of Edward M. and Belinda R. Townsend, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Oyster Bay on Monday, Sept. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains by Long Island Railroad leave James-slip at 10 A. M.

TUCKER.—On Saturday, Sept. 7, JOSEPH TUCKER, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Tuesday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

VAN BUSKIRK.—On Friday, Sept. 6, WILLIAM J. VAN BUSKIRK, aged 69 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 10 Varick-place, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken on Monday to Athens, Greene County, for interment.

OFFICIAL—[No. 184.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 5, 1867.

The body of an unknown woman was found at No. 18 Grand-street, in the rear, aged about thirty-five years, slim built, black hair, thin, long face, five feet four inches high, dressed as follows: Drab merino dress, balmoral skirt, white blanket petticoat, leather gaiters laced up in front, white chemise and white stockings. Body at the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 185.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of East Twenty-fourth-street, aged about forty-five years, brown hair, blue eyes, clean-shaved face, five feet six inches high, dressed as follows: Black and white plaid vest, dark pants, leather boots, white knit undershirt, white muslin shirt. Found on the person the following amount of money: $2 92. Body at the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 186.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 6, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Murray-street, North River, aged about forty years, stout built, reddish brown hair, full face, and light whiskers, dressed as follows: Blue fine navy coat, blue vest, black pants, tied shoes, brown socks, white shirt, gray undershirt, black satin cravat. Found on the person the following amount of money: $31. Body in the water a few days; sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

CARD.

Am now opening my Fall importations consisting in part of

UPHOLSTERING GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES,
LACE CURTAINS
and
FAMILY LINENS.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway,
below 4th-st.

NATIONAL HALL, HARLEM, TO LEASE.—The first-class ice-cream, oyster and pastry saloon under this popular hall, and now in successful operation, with the bar, supper-rooms, kitchen and bakery attached, all in perfect order; the fixtures for sale. For further information apply to JAS. W. WATSON, Real Estate Agent, East 130th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. None but those who possess cash, enterprise and respectability need apply. For a man of enterprise the opportunity is an excellent one, there being every assurance of good business through the patrons of the hall alone.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The Sabbath-school connected with this Church will resume its sessions on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in the school-room, corner of Degraw and Clinton sts. The weekly prayer-meeting of the Church will be held at the same place every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Sept. 8, corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M., and concert of prayer, for seamen, at 7½ P. M.; preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Captain of our Salvation Perfect through Suffering.* And at 7½ o'clock P. M., subject—*Presumptuous Sins.* Sacrament at 3 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by the Pastor on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½. Seamen and others are invited to attend who reside in this part of the City. The Lord's Supper will be administered in this Church at 3 P. M. Seats free to all.

LEFFERT'S PARK RELIGIOUS TEMPERANCE MEETING, on SUNDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock. Thirty children from Howard Mission, led by Mr. VAN METER, will sing, and an address will be given by Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH. The usual Union services will be held on Sunday morning at 10½; afternoon at 3½. The public are cordially invited.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. A. P. RIPLEY, of Buffalo, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7½ P. M. Sacrament at close of morning sermon. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Sacrament at 3 P. M. Preaching at 10½ by a missionary who sails next week for the East Indies. At 7½, by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Subject—*A Look into Heaven.* Seats free. All invited.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday-school Union will meet in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, No. 166 Waverley-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, at 7½ o'clock. Model opening exercises will be given and interesting questions will be discussed. Each person bring a Testament.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., services resumed SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 8, at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. E. G. BROOKS D. D., Pastor. Sunday-school at 9½; communion after sermon. All are invited.

REV. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF, PASTOR of the 7th-st. M. E. Church, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sacramental services at 3½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Seats are all free. This Church is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will be open without intermission, for divine service, EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. RILEY JOHNSON will preach at National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½ o'clock.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector.—Services will be resumed SUNDAY, Sept. 8, at 10½ A. M., (with communion,) and 4 P. M. Free seats.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, by Divine permission, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject—*Heaven's Inhabitants Interested in us.*

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—S. S. SNOW, THE Interpreter of Prophecy, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Evidences of the Speedy Coming of Christ.*

FOURTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 2d-av.—Public worship will be resumed in this Church on SUNDAY, 8th inst. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. EASTMAN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. GEORGE H. HEPBURN at 7½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine service SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the Church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rector will preach. All are invited.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE JUDSON Missionary Society will be held on SUNDAY, Sept. 8, in the North Baptist Church, corner Christopher and Bedford sts. Eminent speakers may be expected. Exercises commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WILLIAM H. PENDLETON, pastor, will preach EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Adult Bible School at 3 P. M. Services at Branch Chapel, Broadway and 86th-st., at 3 P. M.

DR. H. B. STORER, OF BOSTON, WILL speak before the Society of Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The Children's Lyceum will reopen the first Sunday in October.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services will be resumed in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school will open at 9 A. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church, West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

REV. DR. WYLIE, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach for the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; entrance on 34th-st., in the Everett building. Services on SUNDAY and on following Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., west of 6th-av.—Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. CHAS. R. BLAKE, of Maine, will preach next Sabbath. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery.—The original permanent mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; select pieces sung by the children.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; entrance on 34th-st., in the Everett Building. Services SUNDAY and the following Sundays, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH, DOWNING-ST., corner of Bedford-st., will be reopened SUNDAY, Sept. 8. Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. DOWLING, morning and evening. Sabbath-school in the morning at 9, and concert of prayer at 2 P. M.

THE WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be opened SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 8, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ARCHIBALD. Strangers are cordially invited and will be furnished with seats.

ELDER H. PRATT WILL PREACH AT Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject: *The Doom of Napoleon,* at 10½ A. M., and *The Doom of the Papacy,* at 3 P. M.

CHURCH ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE large organ built for Carmel by JARDINE & SON will be exhibited all MONDAY at their factory in 38th-st., near 2d-av.

SPIRITUAL MEETING AT LAMARTINE HALL, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY. A circle at 10½ A. M.; conference at 3½ P. M., and trance speaking at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. GEO. H. CROWE WILL (D. V.) preach at 10½ A. M., in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 37th-st. Second service at 7½ P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—This Church will be opened on SABBATH, Sept. 8, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. SHEDD will preach.

REV. DAVID MITCHELL WILL PREACH in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., on SUNDAY, Sept. 8.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open for public worship on SUNDAY, Sept. 8. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9¼ o'clock A. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Nearness of the Second Coming of our Lord.* Seats free. No collection.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 4th-av., corner 22d-st.—SABBATH services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching SUNDAY, the 10th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—PREACHing by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Sept. 8, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. Mr. LORD, MORNING at 10½ o'clock and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. T. M. DAWSON, PASTOR OF THE Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Ridge and Broome sts., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS.—Services will be resumed next SUNDAY, Sept. 8, in Harvard Rooms, corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st., at 9 and 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. PROF. W. HENRY GREEN, OF Princeton, will preach in the University-place Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 4 P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, and at 4 P. M. by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN.

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 84th-st. near 4th-av.—Free Episcopal Services. The Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Missionary Meeting at 2½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS P. E. CHURCH, MILITARY Hall, 5th-av., corner 9th-st., Brooklyn.—Divine service at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

MADISON-SQUARE CHURCH.—PREACHing next SUNDAY, Sept. 8, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH—NO. 13 West 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching three times on SUNDAY, by Elder J. H. VANDERZEE.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and undertaker, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 7, 1867.

$1,000 U. S. 6s,'81,R.	111⅛
5,000 do.	111⅞
1,000 do.	111⅞
11,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s. R. '62	109⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s.5-20s. C. '64	109⅞
20,000 do.	109⅞
800 U. S. 6s.,5-20s. C. '62 Small	112⅝
50,000 do.	114⅛
175,000 do.	114⅛
3,000 do.	114⅛
700 do. Small	113⅝
225,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '65, C.	111⅛
50,000 do.	111⅛
50,000 U.S. 5-20s, C, '65 new iss	108⅛
20,000 do	108⅜
66,000 U. S. 5-20s, R. '67, New issue	108⅜
16,000 Tr. N., 7 3-10s, 2d Ser.	107⅝
4,000 Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	95
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	66
5,000 do. new	65⅜
3,000 Virginia 6s, new.	56
21,000 Virginia 6s....x-c	51⅛
1,000 Ga. St. 6s	73
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	27⅞
1,000 C., Bur. & Q. 8s.	111
2,000 Gr.W.R. 2d M.	74
1,000 Chic. & Mil. 1st.	88
1,000 C.&N.W.10s E.B.	97⅛
1,000 Mich. C. 8s. N.Bs	113
8,000 J. & Chi. 8s, 1st.	104
20 Cen. Nat. Bank	107
10 Ninth Nat. Bank	106⅝
15 Del. & Hud. C.	145

600 West. U. Tel.	43⅛
100 do. s60	43
100 Canton Co.	47
200 Adams Ex. Co.	68⅛
26 Am. Ex. Co.	68
300 Wells Fargo Ex.	64⅛
13 Mer. U. Ex. 25 ℔ cent. paid	15
100 do. 30 ℔ ct. paid.	22⅛
100 do.	22½
100 do. s30.2d call	20⅞
50 Pacific Mail	144⅛
100 do. 2d call	143½
100 do.	143
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	106
100 do. b60	106
800 do. b30	105⅞
100 Hud. Riv. R. s30	126
100 do. 2d call	128
100 Erie R. c	69⅛
500 do	69⅜
200 do. s3	69
100 do. s5	69
200 do. b3	69⅛
400 Reading R.	102⅜
900 do	102½
100 do. 2d call	102⅜
200 Mich. Cen. R.	111
300 M. S. & N. I. R.	82⅛
400 do	82⅝
100 do. 2d call	82⅞
300 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	70½
6 do	70
200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	125⅛
300 Chi. & R. I.	104⅛
100 do	104⅞
300 Mil. & St. Paul	48⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67½
100 do. s60	67⅜
400 P., F. W. & C.	106

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000 Am. Gold	142⅛
100 Wells Fargo Ex.	64⅛
200 Amer. Ex.	67½
200 do. b3	67⅝
400 Mer. U. Ex. $30 p.	22⅝
100 do. b15	22⅞
100 West. U. Tel. b10	43⅛
300 do.	43⅛
1600 Reading R. s15	102⅛
200 do. c	102⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	106⅛
300 do. c	106⅜
300 do. b4	106⅜
300 Erie R.	69⅝
300 do. s3	69⅜
400 do. b3	69⅛

100 Pacific Mail	144⅛
100 Mil. & St.P. P.	67
100 do.	67⅛
100 do.	67⅜
300 do.	67⅜
50 Mich. Cen. R.	111½
200 M. S. & N. I. b3	82⅜
100 do	82⅝
100 do. b15	82⅜
200 Clev. & Pitts.x-d.c	87⅜
200 Chi., R.I. & Pac.	104⅜
300 Chic. & N. W.	46
400 Chic. & N. W. P.	70⅝
300 do.	70⅛
500 do. b3	70⅝
200 do. c	70⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Adams Ex. Co.	68⅛
100 M. U. Ex., $30p., s30	20
100 do.	22⅛
200 West. U. Tel.	43
100 do. b10	43⅛
100 Pacific Mail	143⅛
100 Canton Co.	47
200 Erie Railroad c	69⅛
100 do. s3	69⅛
500 do. s3	69
300 do.	69

300 N. Y. Cen. s3	105⅞
200 Hud. Riv. R.	126
100 do. b3	126⅛
200 Reading. R.	102⅜
400 M. S. & N. I.	82⅛
300 do. s3	82⅛
500 Clev. & Tol.	126
100 Chi., R. I. & P. b3	104⅛
100 Chi. & N. W.	45⅝
100 Chic. & N. W. P. s10	70⅛
100 do. s10	70⅝

SATURDAY, Sept. 7—P. M.

The following is a comparative view of the Public Debt schedule of Sept. 1, published in Thursday's paper by telegraph from Washington, with the previous statement of Aug. 1, *with the important correction made by the Secretary in his note to the Associated Press of Friday:*

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, SEPT. 1.

	Aug. 1, 1867.	Sept. 1, 1867.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
Five-Twenties, 1864-5-7	654,016,300	690,930,000
Sixes of 1881	283,746,400	283,676,100
Old Sixes, 1867-8	14,932,142	14,869,792
Five ℔ cents. 10-40s	171,409,350	171,469,350
Fives of 1871-4	27,022,000	27,022,000
Navy Pension Fund	13,000,000	13,000,000
Total Gold-bearing	$1,678,906,692	$1,715,687,742
Seven-Thirties, 1867-8	$451,233,425	$400,766,025
Compounds, 6s, 1867-8	108,329,430	78,839,600
Sixes to Pacific Road	15,402,000	16,346,000
Total Currency-interest	$574,964,855	$495,971,625
Greenbacks	$369,164,844	$365,164,844
Fractional Currency	28,554,729	29,392,173
Gold Notes	19,457,960	15,462,700
*Demands free of interest	15,636,816	19,440,376
Total free of Interest	$432,814,349	$429,460,093
Total Debt in gross	$2,686,685,896	$2,641,119,460
Less Cash in Treasury	175,379,470	148,336,195
Total	$2,511,306,426	$2,492,783,265
	Aug. 1, 1867.	Sept. 1, 1867.
Gold on hand	$102,905,174	$101,263,620
Gold Notes out	19,457,960	15,462,700
Belonging to Government	$83,447,214	$85,800,920

*Past due debt, not presented.

The following is the correction referred to:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 6, 1867.

SIR: In the statement of the public debt on the 1st there was a clerical error in the amount of "debt-bearing currency" interest in the three years' compound interest notes, by not deducting the amount that had matured, $12,672,730, from the total amount then outstanding, viz.: $91,512,330, which should have been $78,839,600. The total amount outstanding on the 1st of August, matured and not matured, was $114,857,850. Of this amount there was redeemed during August, $23,345,520, leaving the total outstanding Sept. 1, 1867, $91,512,330. This correction leaves the debt outstanding, less cash in the Treasury, $2,492,783,265 05, instead of $2,505,456,095 05.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The present statement shows that the Secretary paid off during the month

In Treasury 7-30 ℔ Cents		$50,447,400
By funding	$36,913,700	
By purchase	13,533,700	—$50,447,400

And he marked and paid off of Compound Notes (including $12,672,730 transferred to past due debt,) and also withdrew Greenbacks as follows:

In Compound Notes	$29,489,830
In Greenbacks	4,000,000
Together	$33,489,830

The whole reduction of the Public Debt since the first of August, in gross and net, is as follows:

Bonds and Notes, Aug. 1		$2,686,685,896
Bonds and Notes, Sept. 1		$2,641,119,460
Reduction in Gross		$45,566,436
Cash on hand Aug. 1	$175,379,470	
Cash on hand Sept. 1	148,336,195	—$27,043,275
Net reduction of Public Debt		$18,523,161

The Gold Room was firm through the forenoon at 142⅜@142⅝ ℔ cent., and later in the day was run up to 142⅞@143 ℔ cent. on lying rumors from Washington about Cabinet difficulties. The latest sales were at 142⅞ ℔ cent. The Foreign Exchanges closed 109⅝@110 ℔ cent. 60 days and short sight on London, a very trifling difference being made against the 60 day bills of standard drawers. The Export of Gold and Silver for the week amounts to $1,013,959, chiefly from the California arrival of Monday, which amounted to $1,103,322. The Treasury Office here received for Customs $2,935,000, and paid out for Gold Interest on the 10-40 Loan $2,196,000. The Currency Deposits at Banks are up about $4,500,000 and the Specie Deposits $500,000; together five millions. Of the gain in Currency Deposits $1,500,000 is in Greenbacks. The Loans are said to be $2,500,000 higher than last Monday.

The Public Funds were a fraction weaker than on Friday, the market somewhat feverish early in the day but steady at the close. The Railway market was also unsettled up to 2 o'clock, and prices weaker than the day before, the change being ascribed in part to the peculiar position of the Erie movement on the close of the transfers at 2 o'clock, and for the rest to various rumors of an unfavorable Bank Statement, which happened, by reason of the absence of the Manager of the Clearing-house from town, to be later than usual. After these rumors were dissipated the market improved to about Friday night's quotations, and at 4 o'clock stood about as follows:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	99⅜	N. West Pref.	70⅞	70⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114⅜	114⅜	Rock Island	104⅜	104⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	108⅜	108⅜	Fort Wayne	105⅜	105½
N. Y. Central	106⅜	106⅛	W. U. Telegraph.	43⅛	43⅛
Erie	69⅜	69⅜	Cumberland	35	35
Hudson	126	126	Mariposa, Pref.	20	20⅛
Reading	102⅞	102⅛	St. Paul Pref.	67⅛	67⅜
Mich. Southern	83	82½	Pacific Mail	144	143⅛
Pittsburgh	88	87⅛	Toledo&Wabash	48	47⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	65⅛	65⅛	American Gold	142⅛	142⅞
Northwest	46⅛	46⅛	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	140
6 ℔ cent., reg. 1881	111⅜
500 & 1,000, '81	111⅞
5-20 cou., '62, small	113⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	114⅛
5-20, reg., 1864	109⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, '65	111⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new iss.	108⅜
5-20 cou., 1867	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1867	108⅜
5 ℔ cent., reg. 1871	116⅛
5 ℔ cent. coup., 1871	117½
5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	108
10-40 reg.	99⅜
10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅜
7 3-10 1st series	107⅜
7 3-10 2d series	107⅜
7 3-10 3d series	107⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c. '70	103
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106⅛
N. Y. B'y loan	106
N.Y.6 ℔ c.B'y loan, 1872	100
N.Y. 6 ℔ c.B'y loan, 1873	100⅛
N.Y. 6 ℔ c.B'y loan, 1874	100⅜
N.Y. 6 ℔ c.B'y loan, 1875	100
N.Y.6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	101
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1875	100
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	102
Illinois Canal Bds, 1860	100
Illinois reg. 1860	100
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100¼
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	100⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100¼
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100⅜
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100⅜
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100⅛
Illinois War Loan	100⅛
Michigan 7 ℔ c., 1878	97
Michigan 7 ℔ c. W. Ln.	100
Tennessee 6 ℔ c., 1868	66
Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	66
Tennessee 6s. new bds.	65⅛
Tennessee 5s, new bds.	62
Virginia 6s, new bonds.	49⅜
Georgia 6s	73
North Carolina 6s	67
North Carolina 6s. ex c.	54⅛
Missouri 6s	103
Missouri H. & St.Jo. is.	78⅛
Missouri Pacific R. is.	103
California 7s	127

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	117⅜
Mechanics'	118
Union	117
America	140
City	199
Phenix	104½
Fulton	152
Merchants' Exch'ge.	109
Seventh Ward	107½
State of New-York	113
Commerce	116⅝
American Exchange	118¼
Chatham	140
Bank of N. America	108
Hanover	112
Irving	106
Metropolitan	134
Nassau	108
Corn Exchange	120
St. Nicholas	103½
Marine	140
Commonwealth	108⅛
Fourth National	108⅜

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	101⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	98
Buff., N.Y. & Erie. 1st'77	90
Hud. R. 7s.2d M.. s.f.'85	105½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102½
Har. 3d. M., '68	98
Mich. C., n. 1st M.8s.'82	112⅛
Chi. B.&Q. 8 ℔ c.1st M.	111
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	115
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	82
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	83
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	98
Lack. & W Bds., 1st M.	97
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99
Del., Lack. & W. 2d M.	97
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89
Tol & W 2d M.	80
Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	81
Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	74
Gal. & Chic., Ext.	100
Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	99
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Chi. & R. I. Con. is.	90
Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	101
N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
N. J. Central 2d M.	102
Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104⅛
Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98⅛
Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Cleve. & P. 2d M.	99
Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Chi. & A. S. Fund	99
Chi. & Alton Income	93
Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	86
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	75
Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84⅛
Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	79
Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103⅛
Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	65
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	97

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of August:

1867	$398,993
1866	359,645
Increase	$39,348

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the month of August:

1867	$421,484
1866	387,268
Increase	$34,216

The earnings of the New-York Central Road were:

For August, 1867	$1,374,000
August, 1866	1,286,000
Increase this season	$88,000

The *Commercial Advertiser* says of the First National Bank of Kingston on the Hudson:

"The drafts of the First National Bank of Kingston, N. Y., have been thrown out by its New-York correspondent, the Fourth National Bank. It appears that the President, J. H. HASBROUCK, is a defaulter to the extent of about $90,000, the defalcation having apparently arisen from appropriations for the purpose of personal expenditures.

The Bank, we are informed, has sufficient resources to cover all its depositors; and it is possible that the loss of capital may be made good and the Bank continue its business. The stock, to-day, could be sold at 60. Mr. CALLENDER is examining into the affairs of the Bank in behalf of the Treasury Department. The capital of the Bank is $200,000."

The exports of Specie from this port during the week have been as follows:

Sept. 3—Schooner Alcora, Arecibo—American Coin and Gold	$3,000
Sept. 3—Schooner Tripoli, Liverpool—Gold Bars	114,500
Sept. 3—Steamer Morro Castle, Havana—American Coin and Gold	5,000
Specie	156
Sept. 3—Steamer Union, Bremen—German Silver	1,500
Sept. 3—Steamer Union, Southampton—Silver Bars	115,182
Sept. 3—Steamer Union, London—Gold	126,089
Sept. 6—Steamer Pennsylvania, Liverpool—Gold Bars	40,100
Sept. 6—Steamer Ville de Paris, Havre—Gold Bars	172,896
Foreign Coin	6,902
Mexican Doubloons	80,960
Mexican Dollars	4,470
Washoe Silver	34,676
Sept. 6—Steamer Germania, Hamburg—Mexican Silver	12,000
American Gold	4,400
American Silver	47,600
Foreign Coin	1,200
Sept. 6—Steamer City of Boston, Liverpool—Mexican Silver	44,774
American Gold	104,299
Sept. 6—Steamer Villa de Paris, Havre—Specie	14,055
Total for the week	$1,013,959

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $430,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $74,000; total receipts, $5,179,324 26; total payments, $3,602,996 85; balance, $114,214,666 95.

Of what Secretary MCCULLOCH has accomplished, during his term of service, in the way of funding and liquidating the public debt, the *Financial Chronicle* of this date speaks thus:

"So far as the consolidation of the public debt is concerned, we have just reached, and have safely passed, what for two or three years has been looked forward to as the most critical and dangerous period in our national finances. In the Fall of 1865, as a consequence of the disbanding of the army and the closing of the war, we had a vast sum due to Treasury creditors which was liable to be demanded at almost any moment. There were the call loans for which we were paying 5 and 6 ℔ cent. interest, the aggregate being over $106,000,000; the one and two year notes amounted to $33,000,000, and the one-year certificates to $85,000,000, all of which were rapidly maturing. The embarrassment produced by such short loans was so severe when they were from time to time paid off, that the greatest possible anxiety was felt as to the other short-date indebtedness, and the fact was pointed out that such obligation fell due in the Autumn of the present year to a heavy amount. In one month $300,000,000 of three-year seven-thirties matured, and a part of the $217,000,000 of three-year compound interest notes. The aggregate was variously estimated from $350,000,000 to $450,000,000, all of which, under certain contingencies, might be payable in cash. The inevitable result it was supposed would be that the Government would be forced to issue an indefinite amount of legal-tender notes to extricate itself from its engagements. Such were the sinister predictions of the croakers in 1865. The Treasury was sure to have the greatest possible difficulty in meeting its maturing engagements, and to be kept in perpetual embarrassment until at length the trouble culminated in further inflation of the currency, with all the loss and derangement to business which such a mischievous expedient would bring on the country. Mr. MCCULLOCH had at that time been for a few months only at the head of the Treasury Department. But he had *set in operation the machinery for consolidating the public debt and averting the predicted catastrophe, which, if it had occurred, must have depressed Government securities below par, besides introducing an element of perturbation, incertitude and distrust into all commercial and financial engagements.* To see how this consolidation machinery worked let us pass on to the Fall of 1866. During that interval of twelve months the aggregate of the debt had fallen from $2,874,000,000 to $2,708,000,000, the temporary loan was reduced to $45,000,000, the debt certificates had disappeared from the schedule altogether, and $50,000,000 of compound notes had been withdrawn, as well as $61,000,000 of seven-thirties. Such was the signal manner in which the fears of financial trouble were disappointed, and what was most important of all was that the greenback circulation, instead of increasing, was curtailed from $433,160,509 on the 1st of September, 1865, to $391,603,592 on the 1st of September, 1866. In the report which has just been issued, we see the same policy carried one step further. The temporary loans have been paid off, as have all the short-date securities which have matured, with the exception of a small amount of unclaimed clearing-house certificates, compound notes and seven-thirties, none of which will cause the least anxiety to the Treasury. The greenback currency has been reduced to $365,000,000, or about 100,000,000 less than it was in 1864. The compound notes have fallen to 78,000,000, none of which will mature till October, when the 3 ℔ cent. reserve certificates will, if necessary, be available to pay them off. In a word, *we have already passed the severest test to which our national debt is likely to subject the financial machinery of the country, and such is the force of that machinery, so great its elasticity and recuperative power, that the whole of this gigantic task has been accomplished without a single jerk or spasm being complained of in the money market.*"

The latest official returns of the British National Debt (to March 31) made the aggregate £777,497,804, or equal to about $39,000,000,000. A comparison of the public debt of Great Britain, with that of our own country according to the corrected return of Sept. 1, gives the following result:

Public debt of Great Britain and Ireland	$3,887,489,020
Public debt of the United States	2,492,783,365
Excess of British debt	$1,394,705,655

The earnings of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad for the years ending Dec. 31, 1865 and 1866, according to the *American Railroad Journal*, have been as follows:

	1865.	1866.
From passengers	$285,291 15	$251,485 73
From freight	219,816 13	295,796 10
From extra baggage	738 08	808 88
From mails	11,200 00	11,200 00
From express	6,000 00	6,000 00
From connecting roads	1,257 14	11,118 88
Total	$524,302 51	$576,484 59
Military	5,398 31	34,449 82
Rents	615 88	1,264 10
Total	$530,316 70	$612,118 51
Expenses, viz.:		
Maintenance of way	$120,994 04	$120,817 58
Fuel	59,192 70	58,991 98
Locomotive powers	96,278 57	95,070 06
Train expenses	40,036 33	42,293 17
Station expenses	42,029 60	44,632 07
Salaries	10,957 84	10,902 58
Other expenses	14,073 86	10,685 26
Rent of Somerset and Kenebec Railroad	36,000 00	36,000 00
United States tax	13,054 56	11,102 87
Wood burnt at Portland	....	4,200 00
Total	$432,607 70	$434,695 57
Net earnings	$97,709 00	$177,422 91
From which deduct—		
Yarmouth stock dividends	$12,144 00	
Interest on City bonds	48,000 00	
Interest on extended bonds	13,752 00	
Interest on funded int. bonds	6,094 86	
Interest on consol bonds	6,360 50	
Interest on other loans	13,639 20—	$99,990 56
Balance		$77,432 35
Add balance from previous years		20,080 09
Received for sales of land and buildings		200 00
Received from consolidated bonds		199,500 00
Notes payable		171,301 74
Due for outstanding coupons		6,842 33
Due S. C. Chase & Co.		589 15
Due United States excise tax		2,859 57
Received for difference in extended bonds		515 50
		$478,954 76
Expended in 1865 and 1867:		
For new cars	$14,625 00	
Westbrook and Portland road.	69,828 54	
Depot grounds in Portland	124,408 34	
Paid on principal of funded interest bonds	10,696 22	
Gardiner depot	3,007 78	
Augusta depot	12,836 57—	$233,402 95
Leaving		$245,551 81

ASSETS.

Sinkingfund	$98,757 50
Wood and coal on hand	22,484 00
Stock for repairs	9,916 74
Sundry accounts	10,225 86
United States	10,210 11
Post-office Department	1,917 56
Railroad bonds	2,600 00
Bills receivable	65,000 00
Cash	24,440 04
Total, as above	$245,551 81

The number of passengers carried in 1864 was 312,771; in 1865, 272,548; in 1866, 278,197. Number of tons of merchandise carried in 1864 was 92,548; in 1865, 99,623; in 1866, 133,875.

President—RICHARD D. RICE, Augusta.

Directors—Richard D. Rice, H. N. Jose, John B. Brown, George F. Shepley, George F. Patten, Wm. D. Sewall, N. M. Whitmore, Darius Alden and Philander Coburn.

Superintendent—Walter Hatch.

Treasurer—John S. Cushing.

The *Modern Mercantile Calculator*, by Mr. A. D. Y. HENRIQUES, just published in a handsome octavo volume by Messrs. J. M. BRADSTREET & SON, gives practical elucidations of the shortest methods of working out all problems of investments, equations, discounts, interest, domestic and foreign exchanges, &c. It also gives illustrations of every variety of calculation used in the counting-house. It is adapted as well to the requirements of teachers and students, in its specialty, as to the wants of the business community.

The conversion of 7.30 notes of the August issue since the 1st of August at the United States Sub-Treasury has been as follows:

Aug. 1	$736,850	Aug. 21	$998,900
Aug. 2	1,638,450	Aug. 22	173,100
Aug. 3	1,640,150	Aug. 23	627,400
Aug. 5	904,550	Aug. 24	258,750
Aug. 6	1,374,750	Aug. 26	229,300
Aug. 7	1,510,550	Aug. 27	249,350
Aug. 8	1,778,950	Aug. 28	148,550
Aug. 9	1,478,200	Aug. 29	284,400
Aug. 10	1,635,400	Aug. 30	230,050
Aug. 12	1,249,800	Aug. 31	1,019,350
Aug. 13	1,817,000	Sept. 2	834,350
Aug. 14	1,445,800	Sept. 3	192,940
Aug. 15	1,518,450	Sept. 4	107,600
Aug. 16	2,270,850	Sept. 5	101,500
Aug. 17	975,200	Sept. 6	150,500
Aug. 19	656,350	Sept. 7	163,550
Aug. 20	593,000		

The Mobile *Tribune*, Sept. 3, gives the following Cotton statistics:

Cotton Crop of South Alabama for twenty-eight years.

Years.	Bales.	An. In.	An. De.
1840	445,725	193,983	....
1841	317,642	....	126,083
1842	318,315	613	....
1843	482,631	164,316	....
1844	468,126	....	14,505
1845	517,550	49,424	....
1846	421,669	....	95,881
1847	322,516	....	69,153
1848	438,324	115,808	....
1849	517,846	79,522	....
1850	350,297	....	167,549
1851	451,697	101,400	....
1852	549,772	98,075	....
1853	546,514	....	3,258
1854	538,110	....	8,404
1855	454,595	....	83,515
1856	659,738	205,143	....
1857	503,177	....	156,561
1858	522,843	19,666	....
1859	704,400	181,563	....
1860	842,729	138,329	....
1861	549,441	....	293,288
1862	....	....	....
1863	....	....	....
1864	....	....	....
1865	75,305		
1866	429,102	353,797	
1867	239,516	....	189,586

Stock of Cotton at the Port of Mobile, Aug. 31, 1867, in Presses, Warehouses and on Shipboard.

Shippers' and Planters' Presses and Warehouses	915
Factors' and Merchants' Presses and Warehouses	750
A. B. Reading & Co.'s Presses and Warehouses	830
Travis and Mayrant's Warehouses	323
Orange Grove Warehouse	272
Pickeries, Wharf, &c.	54
Total	3,144
On board ship L. L. Sturgis	157
On board bark Caro	413
Total in Warehouses, &c., Aug. 31, 1867	3,714

Cotton Statement, Aug. 31, 1867.

	Bales.
Stock on Hand and on Shipboard not Cleared	3,714
Exported to Great Britain	145,566
Exported to France	4,352
Exported to Other Foreign Ports	3,506
Exported to United States Ports, including 10,792 bales from Montgomery to New-Orleans direct	108,950
Burned on ship Mobile	2,437
Total	268,525
Deduct Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1866	29,009
Receipts for the Year just closed	239,516

The shipments to foreign (transoceanic) ports (153,424 bales) weigh 78,227,884 lbs., and are valued at $22,263,749, making the average weight per bale 508.36 lbs., the value $145 12 per bale, and the average cost per pound 28 83-100.

Comparative View of the Exports of Cotton from Mobile for three Years, Commencing 1st September.

Ports.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1860-61.
Liverpool	145,141	228,016	339,845
Glasgow	....	....	1,000
Cork, Cowes, &c.	425	1,155	....
Total to Great Britain	145,566	229,171	340,845
Havre	4,352	40,184	96,429
Rochelle, &c.	....	....	....
Total to France	4,352	40,184	96,429
Amsterdam	....	....	2,069
Antwerp	....	....	....
Bremen	63	270	3,064
Stockholm	....	....	....
Barcelona	2,075	1,268	12,405
Genoa, Trieste, &c.	801	....	141
Other Ports	....	41	....
Total to other For. Ports	3,506	1,579	19,147
New-York	23,808	83,646	7,398
Boston	25,786	28,235	37,702
Providence	6,281	3,576	13,543
Philadelphia	1,492	417	5,564
Baltimore	226	383	649
New-Orleans	36,765	26,507	48,283
Other Ports	3,800	....	2,897
Total to U. S. Ports	98,158	142,764	116,036
Grand Total	251,582	413,698	572,457
Recapitulation.			
Great Britain	145,566	229,171	340,845
France	4,352	40,184	96,429
Other Foreign Ports	3,506	1,579	19,147
Total to Foreign Ports	153,424	270,934	456,421
Total United States	98,158	142,764	116,036
Grand Total	251,582	413,698	572,457

Bennehoff Oil Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The stockholders of the Bennehoff Run Oil Company will do well to remember that the annual meeting of the stockholders is fixed by the by-laws for Friday next, Sept. 13, at one o'clock P. M.

An examination of the agent's weekly reports show a present weekly income of over eleven hundred barrels of oil, or say four thousand dollars, with a fair prospect of a steady increase.

From this it is evident that if our affairs are judiciously managed the company should pay regular dividends and the stock should be worth double what it is now quoted in the market.

A thorough examination into the affairs should be had, which can only be secured by the stockholders being present in person.

All proxies should be recalled promptly; for, as a general thing, they are obtained by parties who desire to keep or get possession for the purpose of securing their own private ends. A general and punctual attendance is earnestly requested by a

STOCKHOLDER.

SEPT. 6, 1867.

Mysterious Robbery of Bonds and Bank-notes in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore Commercial, Sept. 5.

The firm of MCCLEISH, RIVES & Co., merchants of this city, suffered a loss of over $33,000 in bonds and bank-notes on Saturday last, under circumstances which are considered somewhat mysterious. It was the custom of the bank to send, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to the Franklin Bank, a tin box containing the securities, but none of the officers of the bank have any knowledge that it was left there on Saturday, and it was not until Tuesday morning that Mr. CHARLES GOODWIN, Cashier of the Franklin Bank, was apprised of the loss. The box was not placed in the vault, but with others of the same character was usually placed between the doors of the vault and taken away every day by the owners. The officers of the bank say it was not returned after it was taken out on Friday. The bonds lost consists of four for $1,000 each of the Richmond and York River Railroad Company; four of $500 each of the Manassas Gap Railroad Company, each with twenty-one coupons attached; one bond for $500 and one for $1,000 of the South Side Railroad Company, and one other bond for $500. The bank notes were of the issues of sixteen different banks in the State of Virginia, and of the corporations of Richmond, Alexandria and Petersburgh, one bank in North Carolina, five in South Carolina and two in Georgia. The whole value of the property lost will probably not exceed $5,000, as on Saturday $5,000 of the notes were sold to a broker for $134. They will be of little or no value to the party who stole them, as many of the bank notes are entirely worthless, and the bonds will be cancelled by the companies issuing them and new bonds issued instead. The disappearance of the box is involved in mystery, but the bank is not deemed responsible, as such boxes are taken merely as an accommodation to their customers.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 7.

THE MURDER OF COL. O'BRIEN—OPINION OF THE COURT UPON ADMITTING KEALY TO BAIL.

In the case of the People vs. Thomas Kealy—

MCCUNN, J.—I have, from a careful examination of all the facts and circumstances, concluded to allow the defendant on bail. The prisoner was arrested on the 3d day of July last, and although strenuous efforts have been made on his part to have a hearing, he has until now been unsuccessful. It is a settled principle in criminal law that the party accused has a right to an immediate hearing, and to have his accusers brought face to face with him, so that he can purge himself of the crime charged. This has not been done in this case, and no good reason has been assigned for such delay. On looking at the affidavit made by the leading witness in the case, I was impressed with its direct and positive tenor. I therefore determined before I should act in the premises to make inquiry from the magistrate before whom it was taken, and who had committed the prisoner, and I learned from him that he believes great animosities exist between the family of the prisoner and that of the witness. I also learned from other sources that the prisoner is a very steady man, a mechanic working at his trade, and of respectable people; and, apart from this charge, bears a good character. Under these circumstances, and knowing his accusers have slept so long since the alleged crime was committed, now over four years, and by and with the advice of Mr. Justice Kelly, I have determined that by pursuing the course I am about to adopt, his attendance will be secured to answer any indictment the Grand Inquest may find. I fix the bail at $2,000.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge McCunn.

Catharine Hurley *vs.* Cornelius Burns; in this case the verdict of the jury is against the evidence, and contrary to the charge of the Judge below. A new trial is therefore ordered. Abraham Bochler *vs.* Henry Elias; the Judge below erred in taking the case from the jury. A new trial is therefore ordered. Charles H. Dabney *vs.* Simon Stevens; order granted giving leave to enter judgment.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 7.

By Judge Leonard.

Charles L. Jaehne *vs.* Gustave Struve; motion granted to vacate arrest with $10 costs. S. Mannes *vs.* H. Jacobz et al.; reference ordered to take testimony and report with opinion.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were sixty-one cases tried yesterday at the Court of Special Sessions. The charges, in but very few of the cases, were of more than ordinary gravity. These we give:

A VICTIM TO SCIENCE.

John Shay was charged by Mr. Geo. W. Shaw with attempting to steal his watch on Broadway Bridge. The prisoner was leaning over the balustrade of the bridge, looking down the street. He turned when complainant was passing and made the effort with which he is charged. Counsel for the prisoner denied the direct statement of the complainant, saying that his client was on an errand connected with his employment, and that he merely stopped upon the bridge to see the operations of a photographer, shortly after which he was arrested and charged as complained. The complainant was so positive in his evidence, and as there was no rebutting testimony, the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary.

A TALE OF A TUB.

Ellen Gallagher was found guilty of stealing a wash-tub from Thomas Mulholland. After gathering the tub from the door of the complainant while his back was turned, she endeavored to effect a sale to the daughter of Mulholland, whom she met on the next floor. Mrs. Mulholland recognised the tub, and the prisoner was arrested. Officer Cornelius Read was called, but stated that he knew very little of the case, only that the prisoner had confessed to him that she stole the tub. This "only" of the officer's was sufficient to send the prisoner one month to the Penitentiary.

A COLORED BEAST.

George Bagwell, a negro, and janitor at No. 81 William-street, was charged with committing an indecent assault on two children three and four years old respectively. The elder child was remarkably intelligent, and told her story plainly. The wretch was found guilty, and received the full term within the giving of the Court—six months in the Penitentiary and $50 fine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A good-looking young lady named Fanny Norton preferred a charge of assault against a young man named Charles Wells. She said that when going into a house at No. 87 Wooster-street, the prisoner and two others were standing at the next stoop; they attacked her with abusive language, and concluded the assault by flinging the contents of a bottle, which one of them held, upon her. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Garret Boyles, an ex-employe at Bellevue Garden, was charged with personating an officer by entering the store of Frank Fritz, showing a shield and endeavoring to extort money on the plea that Fritz was not properly licensed. Boyles said he was drunk, but pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months imprisonment.

Charles Conkling was charged with stealing a coat out of the New-York Hotel. In his defence he stated that he was at the hotel by appointment, where he expected to obtain a situation, but denied the coat. Guilty—two months Penitentiary.

Anne Farrell took a woolen shirt from the store of Mr. Gleeson, No. 96 Centre-street. Anne was quite an old woman and a frequent visitor to the Court on the charge of drunkenness, stated that she remembered nothing at all about it; she had been drinking straight ahead for two days. She vowed that this was her first offence of this character, and that if forgiven this time she would be sober for a year and move out to One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, so as to be clear of temptation, the Harlem population being individually examples of propriety. In consideration of her penitence and age, and the promise to go as far away as possible, when released, Justice DOWLING sent her two months to the Workhouse to get thoroughly sober.

Mary Carr, aged 10 years, found guilty of stealing $40 from the dress of Catharine Hickey, a lodger in the same dwelling, was sent to the Home of the Good Shepherd.

Theodore Manheim and Amelia Simpson were charged by Samuel A. Devin with stealing from the store Nos. 35 and 37 West-street, a parcel containing a dozen shirts, worth $20. The woman had a large shoplifter's bag. She pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months and fined $50. Theodore, who pleaded not guilty, was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $50.

Mary Burke, a respectable looking lady, was charged with entering the store of Bertha Rosenberg, and stealing therefrom a roll of muslin containing five yards. Mrs. Burke entered the store and examined different articles, but bought nothing. Mrs. Rosenberg suspected that something was wrong and stopped her on the way out, discovering the parcel. In consideration that it was her first offence, and that her connections were otherwise respectable, the prisoner was permitted to pay a fine of $50 and go.

Thos. O'Connor was charged by Michael Devin with stealing a watch and chain from a trunk at his lodgings, 306 East Thirty-fifth street. The prisoner was seen at the trunk by Eliza Cassidy, an inmate of the house, but she thought that the was about to take out some clothes, supposing it to be his own. The officer who made the arrest found a pawn ticket, through which the watch was recovered and identified. The prisoner was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills have been admitted to probate during the past week: Francis J. Bikerman, Mary Ann Hassell, Wm. Van Wyck, Robt. A. Burnett, Ann Augusta Ketcham, Patrick Garty, Alex. Thompson, Ferdinand Huton, Joseph L. Palmer, Wilhelmina Latom, Virginia A. Arnold, Thomas Robert, George Kerr, Edward Hutz.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted upon the following estates: William Bishrg, Peter Ogre, George Porter, J. M. Worth, N. B. Brown *alias* Benjamin Tracy, Michael Carroll, Christian Jacoby, Margaret Parks, Fanny S. Sherman, Alexander C. Barnard, Harturg Doblin, William H. Norris, Henry Dobbie, Ann Pickard, William Glen.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship were granted for the following minors: John C. McCarthy, guardian of Mary O'Neil; Adolph A. Bonder, guardian of Courdin G. M. Bonder.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFULLY arranged photographic gallery, with the most perfect and complete apparatus for producing photographs; located Troy, N. Y.; an excellent opportunity to invest in a profitable and safe business. Address Box No. 340 Troy, N. Y.

$10,000.—TO AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man, with $10,000, who thoroughly understands buying dry goods, a valuable connection can be offered. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 4,006 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE DRUG AND paint business near New-York City, doing a good business of $60,000 to $75,000 per annum; to be sold on favorable terms. For particulars apply to M. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 128 William-st., New-York.

PARTNER WANTED.—A PARTNER WITH a cash capital of $15,000 to $20,000, active or special, in the business of manufacturing glue, now in full operation. Full particulars may be had by addressing GLUE, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A GENTS' FURNISHING AND hosiery store; one of the best stands in the City, having been established 22 years, the proprietor wishing to retire. A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OIL REFINERY, with two stills, situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 30 Pine-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 27,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial, English and French, with Preparatory and Post-Graduate Departments, No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, George W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its Twenty-fifth Annual Session on Monday, September 9, 1867. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness and quiet, and accessible by rail from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. Rooms large, airy and light. System of instruction matured through a quarter of a century's experience, and administered by a corps of accomplished and thorough teachers. School always open to parents, and the Principal, who resides in the Institute Building, erected expressly for its use, (now renovated and beautified inside and out, and open for inspection,) may be conferred with day or evening.

Reference to present patrons only, among whom are

Rev. A. A. Reinke,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,
Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
Dr. E. P. Irish,
Dr. H. M. Aschenbrenner,
N. Quackenbos, Esq.
Messrs. E. O. Lamson,
Andrew W. Leggett,
L. H. Hopkins,
James R. Floyd,
Erastus W. Smith,
W. A. Meade,
Gardner A. Sage,
August Noel,
Messrs. A. R. Wetmore,
Robert Bonner,
George Hoffman,
H. M. Smith,
John Hillhouse,
Charles Bliven,
Samuel T. Knapp,
Christopher Gwyer,
Nelson Sherwood,
James M. Coburn,
D. M. Earl,
Cornelius Poillon,
George Mitchell
Thomas Crane.

and more than 100 other well-known citizens, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue and circular to be had at the Institute and bookstores.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point, and Naval Academy, are allowed (individually) to join higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit. Under this advantage H. M. Reed last year prepared his entire knowledge of Latin and Greek for admission to College, besides reaching the highest class in French, and attending to other studies.

On admission, students who are prepared, may enter the Post-Graduate Class.

Pupils admitted at any time, and new ones charged only from time of entering.

Little boys are watched over with special kindness and care. Terms moderate, and extra branches optional.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 12. For circular or admission address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.

As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.

Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
At No. 907 Broadway,
will reopen on
TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'
English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 106 West 42d-st., New-York.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
Reopens Sept. 2. Address
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL. All trains stop at this station.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N.Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Fall term begins Sept. 2
JOSEPH G. FOX, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A FAMILY ON STATEN Island, who wish to educate their two sons at home, will receive four boys under 12 to form a class—school and home combined. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 2,223 New-York Post-office.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select classical and English school for twenty boys. The Fall term will commence Sept. 16. For circulars address S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 18, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S PRIVATE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 719 6th-av., opposite Crystal Palace Park.

MR. ALBERT W. BERG WILL RETURN from Europe about the 10th of September and resume his lessons. Address
Care of WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE by Prof. PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain, and Normal School of Paris, (teachers' school,) No. 27 Bond-st.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL REOPENS Sept. 16, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Classes in the Classics, Mathematics, French and English. Pupils prepared for college.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. MAURICE H. ROULLIER, PROFESsor of the French Language, gives lessons either at his residence, No. 6 West 11th-st., or at the pupil's.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 698 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 23 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 182 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.

The classes in Painting and Drawing will be taught by Prof. W. F. de Haas. A few pupils desiring to give special attention to these branches will be received.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
FOR BOARDING AND DAY STUDENTS.
Applicants for admission will be received and classified on the first three days of the term, Sept. 18, 19 and 20. The Academic and Preparatory Schools open at the same time.
For catalogues or other information, application may be made personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL D., President.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
for young ladies, in No. 445 West 22d-st.; for young gentlemen in Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 10.
A Kindergarten, Primary Classes, and a spacious hall for Gymnastics and Dancing are connected with the Institute.
H. GERCKE, ROS. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Morristown, N. J.
A select family school. "The situation is unrivaled, and parents will find the institution to be everything that can possibly be desired." For circulars address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MLLE. M. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. ARTOIS'
English and French School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
For circulars address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies: delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French, (the language of the school,) English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 183, 913, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK HALL,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. Catalogues at the bookstores, with testimonials from Princeton Faculty, the City Clergy, and present Patrons.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12.
For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY, No. 252 Clinton-st.. Boarding and Day School, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

WALNUT HILL SEMINARY, NEAR Metuchin, N. J.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 19. But 20 pupils are received. Apply as above to Miss M. A. MANNING.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 16.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens for boarding and day pupils Sept. 18.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 76 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,183 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French school for young ladies Sept. 23 at No. 169 East 39th-st., near Park-av.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST.,
will reopen Sept. 17.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
THE CLASS for little boys connected with this school will reopen at No. 68 West 11th-st., same date.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.
Present patrons of from 3 to 11 years standing:

H. M. Alexander,
J. Auchincloss,
A. M. Allerton,
John S. Boyd,
J. H. Burton,
L. B. Cannon,
N. W. Chater,
Jos. M. Cooper,
Kenny Couillard,
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Jas. L. Phipps,
Wm. Morrison,
Dan. L. Schanck,
Robert Schell,
Henry Shaw,
John Sherwood.
Cyrus A. Smith,
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James Stokes,
Chas. N. Talbot,
Geo. P. Trigg,
A. S. Underhill,
H. O. Van Vorst,
Ralph Wells,
John C. Work,
Thos. S. Young.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.
The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.
Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 BROADWAY, and No. 116 REMSEN-ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution are available to all.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
Terms.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
BRICKSBURG, N. J.,
Mrs. C. C. CHISMAN, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 2. A thorough course of instruction in all the modern branches will be combined with the comforts of home, at modern prices.
For circulars and further information apply to ROBT. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, or to RILEY A. BRICK, No. 109 Leonard-st.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23. Terms, $400 per annum.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils, six.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s., 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAML. D. BABCOCK, 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, 53 Park-place, New-York, or address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector, Christ Church, Riverdale, N. Y.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE—IRVINGTON ON the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and classical family boarding-school for boys, will reopen on the 17th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. All learn it and speak it. For circulars address
A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him how to study. This is done so thoroughly that he needs no help at home.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av. and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 9.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18 at No. 182 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights, N.Y. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS E. NICOLAY'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English School for young ladies will open Sept. 19 at No. 1,193 Broadway.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 9. For circulars address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. Y.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL reopen Sept. 16, Lexington-av., S. E. corner 37th-st.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR boys will open Sept. 17, at No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College would like a situation as private tutor for some young man in the City; good testimonials furnished. Address TUTOR, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—APPLICATIONS will be received for the situation of Vice-Principal (male) in the High School at Hoboken, N. J.; salary $1,100. Address J. W. BRYCE, Clerk of the Board.

A GRADUATE OF YALE AWAITS EMployment as teacher. Address stating salary, &c., J. M. H., West Cornwall, Conn.

AUCTION SALES.

By ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.
HOUSES FOR SALE.
Eleventh-st., near 6th-av., $17,000.
Twenty-second-st., near 7th-av., $15,500.
Forty-eighth-st., near 3d-av., $13,000.
Forty-ninth-st., near 7th-av., $25,000.
Fifty-first-st., near 5th-av., $25,000.
Fifty-first-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., $26,000.
Fifty-second-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., $15,500.
Seventy-third-st., between 5th and Madison avs. $37,000.
And many others, variously located.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an assortment of household furniture—parlor and bedroom suites, wardrobes, mantel and pier mirrors, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, tables, chairs, desks, stoves, show cases, and matting. Also, a large invoice of jewelry, &c.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.—By THEALL & BROTHERS, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 Cortlandt-st., the entire stock of the celebrated Wilder's Patent Salamander Fire-proof Safes. Warranted the best make.

STATIONERY.

CHEAP PRINTING, CHEAP PRINTING.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
NO. 42 ANN AND NO. 119 FULTON STREETS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 189 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
TRIPOLI....Wednesday, Sept. 4
ALEPPO....Wednesday, Sept. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 19
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 26.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3 North River for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON....C. H. Townsend....Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON....C. H. Townsend....Saturday, Dec. 21
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
VIRGINIA, PROWSE....SATURDAY, Sept. 14
HELVETIA, THOMPSON....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
ENGLAND, CUTTING....SATURDAY, Sept. 28
THE QUEEN, GROGAN....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with
CITY OF CORK....Sept. 7
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
From Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin....	$100	First cabin....	$80
Steerage....	40	Steerage....	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
CHINA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
ERSIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
USSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
AVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
COTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
hief Cabin Passage....$150
econd Cabin Passage....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
hief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
hief Cabin Passage....$125
econd Cabin Passage....70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43, gold.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.
The BALTIC will follow on Sept. 28.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Sept. 12.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Master, Sept. 19.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
ANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP
TYBEE,
Capt. DAVID CAULKINS.
In consequence of the continued prevalence of the epidemic at Galveston, the departure of this vessel has been delayed for the present; she is now loading at Pier North River, and will be dispatched for the above as soon as practicable, of which due notice will be given.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S ships
KEOKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 12,
MONSOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 19,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. Freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 53 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Passage $15. One of the popular steamships of the Regular Line will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, from Pier No. 14 E. R., at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with all points on the S. C. R. R., with the steamer for Florida. Freight always [illegible].
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUG. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
SEPT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer CHINA, to leave that port Oct. 14 for Yokohama. At Yokohama close connection will be made with Company's steamer NEW-YORK for Hong Kong, and also with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Shanghae, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan, and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO YOKOHAMA.
First Cabin....$250
Second Cabin....170
Steerage....85
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONG KONG, SHANGHAE OR NAGASAKI.
First Cabin....$300
Second Cabin....200
Steerage....100
Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Sept. 11, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4c. to 4½c. per pound, payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received from Wednesday, 5th, A. M., until Tuesday, 3 P. M.
For rates inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 12,
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship SHERMAN, Capt. J. H. JACKSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT will follow Sept. 21.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters in the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Wescott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 985 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 9th-av. and 29th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 269 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., shore pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 12 M.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 2½ P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Sept. 6, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 12 M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 10½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 8, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 8, 3 P. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT.—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The ANTELOPE leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily at 8 A. M., lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill on return at 1½ P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½; 34th-st. at 7¾, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.

HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE AND WESTCHESTER County Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM and A. WINANTS will leave Harlem every hour from 9 A. M. until 6½ P. M. Leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 6½ P. M. Landing at 8th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem, 15 cents.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

THE ELYSIAN BED.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble [illegible] Works, No. 15 East 18th-st., near [illegible] mantels put up in the country. [illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—EAST RIVER LINE to Coney Island, SUNDAY, Sept. 8, the steamer NAUSHON leaves North 8th-st., E. D., at 9¼ and 1½; 8th-st., New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip, 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., 11 and 3.

TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NORWALK will leave Christopher-st. 9:20, 12:20, 2:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Morris-st., (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Tuesday, 27th, at 1 P. M.	Friday, 30th, at 10 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, 31st, at 10 A. M.
Thursday, 29th, at 2 P. M.	

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO COLLEGE POINT, City Island and New Rochelle.—Steamer PERRY, Capt. LONGSTREET, leaves Peck-slip SUNDAY, Sept. 8, at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves New Rochelle at 4 P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867.
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:10, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO CONTRACTORS.
Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1867, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:
(Specification No. 39.)—In Rose-st., between Frankfort and Duane sts., and in Cherry-st., between James and Jefferson sts.
(Specification No. 40.)—In 3d-av., between 115th and 118th sts.; in 2d-av., between 116th and 120th sts.; in 117th-st., between 3d-av. and Harlem River, with branch in Avenue A; and in 124th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
(Specification No. 41.)—In Willett-st., between Grand and Houston sts., and in Division-st., between Essex and Jefferson sts.
(Specification No. 42.)—Between 52d and 56th sts., and between Lexington and 8th avs.
(Specification No. 43.)—In 10th-av. and West-st., between Little West 12th-st. and Gansevoort-st.; in 8th-av., between Jane and West 12th sts., and in Hudson-st., between Perry and Hammond sts.
(Specification No. 44.)—Between 71th and 79th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.
(Specification No. 45.)—Unfinished sewers in 52d and 53d sts., between 8th and 9th avs.
(Specification No. 46.)—In 81st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
(Specification No. 47.)—In 3d-av., from 87th-st. to and through 88th-st. to 4th-av.
(Specification No. 48.)—Between 79th and 88th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.
Plans for the above can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS, ROB'T L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1867.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 9th of September next, for furnishing, by contract, the following-named musical instruments, viz.:
4 "E" flat Cornets, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "B" flat Cornets, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "E" flat Tenors, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "B" flat Tenors, with mouth-pieces and racks.
1 "B" flat Baritone, with mouth-piece and rack.
1 "B" flat Bass, with mouth-piece and rack.
2 "E" flat Tubas, with mouth-pieces and racks.
2 "E" flat Tubas, (large,) with mouth-pieces and racks.
1 Tenor Drum, complete, with sling and sticks.
1 Bass Drum, complete, with stick.
1 pair Cymbals.
2 Extra heads for Bass Drum.
2 Batter heads, } for Tenor Drum.
2 Snare heads,
2 Extra hoops,
The above-named instruments to be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good and suitable for the purpose for which they are intended.
Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they propose to furnish.
Further information can be had at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.
Proposals must state how soon the articles can be delivered, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed to
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1867.
Sealed proposals indorsed "Requisition No. 9, steam engineering," will be received at this office until 12 M. the 10th inst. for the following articles, viz.:
200,000 pounds best flange charcoal boiler plate, of such dimensions and thickness as may be required.
14,000 pounds T iron, 5½x4x⅝, length as required.
75,000 pounds best Ulster iron, sizes and shape as required.
3,200 seamless brass tubes, 2¼ inches outside diameter, 6 feet 1⅝ inch long.
4,320 seamless copper tubes, 2 inches outside diameter, 2 feet ¼ inch long.
All to be of the *very best quality*, and to be delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard *immediately*, subject to the usual inspection thereat.
Blank forms, with further particulars for bidders, may be had at this office.
C. W. HASSLER,
Paymaster United States Navy.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase of the following property:
Wreck of steamer *Boston*, in Ashepoo River.
Wreck of steamer *George Washington*, in Coosaw River.
Wreck of steamer *Chasseur*, in Souil Creek.
Wreck of steamer *Randolph*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Etiwan*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Ruby*, in Light House Inlet.
Bidders will state the amount offered for each wreck.
The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest bidder, unless such bid be deemed unreasonable.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for purchase of wrecks."
R. O. TYLER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Quartermaster,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.
THOMAS CORNELL, President.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 State-st., NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 6, 1867.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the erection of quarters for one Colonel, one Major and two Captains, at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor.
Plans and specifications for the proposed buildings can be seen at this office, and builders proposing to bid, are requested to call and examine the same.
Bidders must accompany their proposals with guarantees signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted, they will, when required, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities, in the sum of ($5,000) five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance thereof. The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Quarters at Fort Hamilton," and addressed to the undersigned, who will furnish all further information.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the County Treasurer's Office, No. 6 County Court-house, Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, Sept. 12, 1867, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the balance of the present fiscal year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, 246,280 pounds of fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork and liver.
Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the Court-house, Brooklyn, and at corner of Union-av. and Meserole-st., E. D. No other forms will be accepted.
ALMSHOUSE, Sept. 4, 1867.
JOHN MONTGOMERY,
JOSEPH ALDENBRAND,
Committee on Supplies.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 9th day of September, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 7th day of October, 1867:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of Oyer and Terminer.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 100 Petit Jurors for a Court of Oyer and Terminer.
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors for Supreme Court, Parts 2 and 3.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors for Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors for Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—The immense stock at CALVIN WITTY'S depot will now be offered at great bargains, several second-hand carriages, hearses, coaches. No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st. 1,000 sets harness.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.
SEPT. 6, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $3 85 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $4 40 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.
TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 7, 1867.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of September inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and reopened the 19th September.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 52 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.
By order,
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the law of Michigan, that a meeting of shareholders in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1867, at the office of the Company in New-York, to consider the subject of selling certain parcels of land not needed for the use of the Company, and to transact any other business.
By Order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

$25.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage. Apply to C. H. BAILEY, No. 233 Grand-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Aug. 28, 1867.
A dividend of five per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 16th of September, proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Ocean National Bank in the City of New-York. Dividends remaining unpaid at the expiration of thirty days will be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland. The transfer books will close on Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two and one-half Per Cent. out of the net earnings of quarter ending Aug. 19, payable at the Company's Office, Tuesday, Sept. 10.
Transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopened Sept. 12.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDS L. JONES, No. 157 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NEW MARBLE FIRE PROOF BANKING HOUSE Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG, corner South 7th and 1st sts., allows 6 per cent. interest on sums from $5 to $5,000, free of tax.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY, well educated and accustomed to the care of children, in a private family, to take charge of one or two children. Address G. W. PAGE, No. 2 City Hall.

TO PERSONS GOING ABROAD.—AN experienced female nurse and midwife, with the highest recommendations, who is never seasick, about to return to Europe, would like to attend an invalid on the voyage. Address Box No. 1,293 Post-office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY THOROUGHLY drilled in domestic duties, together with several years' experience in the care of servants and house, would like the above position in some good family. Call at LADIES' HOME, No. 328 East 14th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family; no objection to country; first-class character from last employer. Address R. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CASHIER, ASSISTANT Cashier, Secretary or Treasurer, or some position of trust; the country preferred. Address Box No. 2,158 New-Haven, Conn.

ENTRY CLERK OR OFFICE ASSISTANT'S position desired by a young man of experience; rapid penman and good accountant; highest references; engagement, if desired, for a short period. Address JOHN HENRY, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROOF-READER. Apply by letter, stating qualifications and experience, to WELCH, BIGELOW & CO., University Press, Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO the housework of a family in the country; must be a strictly first-class washer and ironer and not afraid of work. Apply before 10 A. M. at 3 Ferry-st.

WANTED—TWO FARM-HANDS. APPLY AT No. 392 East 9th-st. on Monday at 12 o'clock.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.
The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:
Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

WANTED—A SMALL, GOOD, SECOND-HAND safe. Address, giving inside dimensions, maker and price, Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY BROWN stone house No. 78 West 47th-st., furnished; immediate possession; also, two first-class four-story brown-stone houses on 45th-st., near 5th-av.; also, a first-class four-story brown-stone house on 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and a number of other first-class houses, for sale or to rent.
S. W. BENEDICT.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron-safe manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

$42.500.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60x100, beautifully frescoed and in complete order; near St. James Hotel; immediate possession. Others desirably located—14th to 54th-st.; $15,000 to $50,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, No. 45 East 28th-st., 22 feet front; built by day's work; newly painted; independent walls; baths, water closets and gas fixtures; price $20,000; possession. Apply on premises.

CITY LOTS—OWNERS OF CITY LOTS, SINGLE OR IN PLOTS, WILL FIND IMMEDIATE PURCHASERS AT MY OFFICE. REMSEN APPLEBY, NO. 10 PINE-ST.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house with extra improvements; price $8,500; and elegant furniture, made to order, $400; can be sold separate; situated on Summit-st. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., near Sacket-st., between 12 o'clock and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 440 Union-st.; rent $500; and a three-story brick house No. 290 Union-st.; rent $1,400. Apply at No. 255 Court-st.
H. STEVENSON.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE with all the improvements. No. 290 Union-st.; price $10,000. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st.

BROOKLYN LOTS—TWO LOTS ON THE south side of First-place, between Court and Clinton sts., for sale on easy terms. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.
Particulars can also be obtained at the office of Jos. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.
MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A CHOICE FARM of 30 acres, in Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., 32 miles from the City; good comfortable house, well furnished, new barn and all necessary outbuildings, together with one cow, three horses, hogs, sheep, &c., with family carriage, farm wagons, carts, harness and farming implements. Price for all, including the crops, $11,500; would exchange for City property. For further particulars inquire of JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 102 ACRES, SITUATED at the west end of the Highlands of Neversink, N. J., with water front on Sandy Hook Bay; beautiful elevations for country residences; commands a fine view of the Bay, Sandy Hook and the Atlantic Ocean. Buildings large and commodious. Apply to FRED. ADEE, No. 220 Water-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE—ONE OF the most desirable residences on South-st., within five minutes' walk of the depot; lot 250 feet front, 300 feet deep; good house, with ten rooms; new stable, hennery, &c. Inquire of J. ELLIOT CONDICT, No. 32 Warren-st., New York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MODERN-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station.
J. H. PRATT, No. 88 Chambers-st.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in East 13th-st. from the 15th of this month. For terms address Box No. 712 N. Y. Post-office.

TO RENT—TO TWO GENTLEMEN OR A LADY and gentleman, an elegant furnished front and back parlor and bed-room; house on 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; possession to be had immediately. Only responsible parties need apply to M. M., Letter Box No. 3 859 Post-office.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—GENTLEMAN'S country seat to rent, furnished, five minutes from depot, six sleeping rooms in second story, three in attic; large stable, gardener's cottage, cow, &c., on place. Address S. T., box No. 888 New-York Post-office.

FACTORY TO LET IN 33D-ST., NEAR 10TH-AV.—Five floors, each 24 by 80 feet, together or separate, with or without steam power, new and well lighted with every convenience. Apply to G. M. CHAPMAN, No. 101 Chambers-st.

A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE AT Tompkinsville, Staten Island, within ten minutes' walk of first landing, to let from Oct. 1 to June 15; 11 rooms; view of the bay; rent $160 per month. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

STABLE TO LET.—THE PRIVATE STABLE, No. 5 East 39th-st.; size, 25x60; has six stalls, and so divided as to accommodate two tenants; would let half or the whole. Apply to
WM. B. NORTHRUP, No. 312 Broadway.

TO LEASE—STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar, with or without fixtures; No. 57 Reade-st., first door west of Broadway; free from dampness, dry and airy. Apply on the premises.

ANY PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST WILLING to pay at once, can have a cheap parlor floor till next May, in a street very suitable for his business. Address PARLOR, Box No. 24 Station D.

TO LET—FURNISHED IF DESIRED, A SMALL house at Summit, New-Jersey. Address C., Summit Post-office, N. J.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, single and en suite; second and fourth floors.

NO. 25 BOND-ST.—FIRST AND SECOND floors and basement, together or separately. Apply at No. 27 Bond-st., from 11 o'clock to 3.

STABLE TO LET.—PRIVATE STABLE TO let, No. 187 9th-st. For terms, apply at No. 15 St. Mark's-place, between 9 and 10 A. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, from Sept. 20 to May 1, by a gentleman, wife and three children (ages, 7, 10 and 12 years); location between 2d and 7th avs. and 15th and 45th sts.; two large rooms required; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) T. S., Box No. 3,547 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBTAIN board in a private family, within one hour's sail from Peck-slip, accessible every hour by boat, and five minutes by the cars; location on the Harlem River; good room and board; terms $18 per week. Apply to W. & T., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

BOARD WANTED—BY A QUIET GENTLEMAN in any convenient place above 4th-st.; excellent table, good room with closet, at not over $1[illegible] per week. Hall room and basement dining-rooms not [illegible] thought of. Address MAGENTA, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A COMPLETE SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, second story, to rent, with private table, parlor, dining-room, two bedrooms, dressing room, and exclusive water privileges, at No. 140 5th-av., corner 19th-st.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
D. A. ROBINSON.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOMS, FIRST-class accommodation and board at No. 147 West 14th-st., if applied for by 12th September. References exchanged.

BOARD—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, AT THE Burtsell House, Cornwall, on the Hudson River. Address C. BURTSELL, Cornwall Landing, Orange County, N. Y.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite, or single, with or without board; references required.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A SUITE OF ROOMS at No. 74 Clark-st., between Hicks and Henry, convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Reference required.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, suitable to gentleman and wife; the house has all the modern improvements; terms $16 per week. No. 65 83d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD RENT, with board, a handsome suite of rooms on second floor to a family without children. Apply at No. 32 West 32d-st. References required.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms will be rented together or separately, with full or partial board, at No. 28 University-place, to a desirable party, with best of reference.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN SUITE can be obtained by applying at No. 110 Macdougal-st., with privileges for housekeeping.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses in this City and Brooklyn. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

PLEASANT AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms may be had at No. 15 University-place. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ASTORIA, L. I.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing board for the Fall and Winter, will find pleasant rooms, at moderate prices, by applying directly opposite the steamboat landing.

FALL AND WINTER BOARDING AT Ashland Hall, Montclair, N. J., within two minutes walk of the depot. Apply on the premises or address Mrs. H., Box No. 105 Post-office, Montclair.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, SPLENDID SEA bathing, fishing, rowing, sailing, drives; board $10 per week. Steamboat *Matteson* leaves Barclay-st. at 4 P. M.; fare 40 cents. Passengers have a fine view of [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1867.
GRAND OPENING OF THE REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON with the following talented artists:
Mr. M. LEVICK....Stage Manager
Messrs. E. F. CLARK, T. E. JACKSON, G. MITCHELL, W. HENDERSON, G. W. MALMBERG, J. C. WALSA, G. ROBERTS, T. ATKINS, S. WRIGHT, E. CHAPMAN, R. H. ELLSWORTH, L. F. MASSEN.
Mrs. J. J. PRYOR, R. G. FRANCE, MASSEN.
Misses JENNIE WALTERS, IRENE GAY, CASSIE TROY, FENTON, WALKER, CONNELLY, ATKINS, SHERMAN, FRANCE, &c.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8, the celebrated French Drama, in three acts,
THE MAN OF DESTINY;
OR,
THE STRANGER'S GRAVE,
in which the
ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY WILL APPEAR.
Just arrived, and now on exhibition,
A LARGE COLLECTION OF TROPICAL FISH.
To be seen at all hours.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS,
A LIVING SKELETON,
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.
T. B. PUGH....Lessee and Manager
LAST FOUR NIGHTS
of the brief engagement of
MRS. LANDER.
MONDAY, Sept. 9,
TUESDAY, Sept. 10,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, and
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.
MRS. LANDER,
formerly Miss Jean Davenport, will appear in her fine rendering of

Elizabeth

MR. JAS. H. TAYLOR....as....EARL OF ESSEX
WITH AN ADMIRABLE COMPANY.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, 1867,
MRS. LANDER
will appear for her
BENEFIT
as
ELIZABETH.
On SATURDAY MORNING,
MRS. LANDER
will appear in
THE ONLY MATINEE
during the present brief season, being
POSITIVELY
the last time that she can perform her great character,
QUEEN ELIZABETH.
Doors open at 12 M. Performance commences at 1 P. M.

ADELAIDE RISTORI—SEASON, 1867-'68.
UNITED STATES AND HAVANA.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
Sole Lessee and Director....J. GRAU
Mr. Grau has the honor to announce that by cable dispatch intelligence has been received of the departure of Madame RISTORI and her dramatic company, by the general transatlantic steamship *Europe*, from Brest, on the 31st of August, and their safe return to New-York may be expected on or about the 10th inst.
The season of Madame RISTORI'S dramatic representations is restricted in New-York to fifteen, and in Brooklyn to four performances, as arrangements have been made already for Madame RISTORI'S performance in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, previous to her departure for Havana. The season will be inaugurated at the
THEATRE FRANCAIS,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867.
The sale of seats for the season of fifteen nights will commence, for subscribers only, on THURSDAY, Sept. 12, at the Theatre Francaise, and on SATURDAY, Sept. 16, the sale of seats for the first three representations will commence at the regular ticket offices, which will be advertised in future advertisements.

FRENCH THEATRE.
Mr. H. L. Bateman takes pleasure in announcing that he will give a season of the world-famous opera bouffes by the well-known composer Offenbach, to commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 24, at the above-named theatre.
He has secured the services of the most talented and accomplished musical comedians, chorus and musicians, among whom he mentions the prima donna
MLLE. LUCILE TOSTEE,
a lady of recognized musical and dramatic genius, and leading artiste of the Bouffes Parisiennes. This lady will make her *entrée* in the character of
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN,
in the great comic opera of that name, now performing in Paris and other Continental cities, with a success heretofore unprecedented. Subscribers wishing boxes for the season are respectfully informed that the books will be opened on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at the French Theatre.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE
AND MUSEUM,
corner of 30th-st. and Broadway.
Manager and General Director....John De Pol
This establishment will shortly open, on which occasion the spectacular and magical play of the
DEVIL'S AUCTION
will be presented, with the grand star
EUROPEAN BALLET TROUPE.
New scenery, costumes and mechanical effects.
Full particulars and date of opening in future advertisements.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 BROADWAY, and No. 116 REMSEN-ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution are available to all.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 63 MADISON-AV.
TERMS $10 PER QUARTER.

NEW-YORK SWIMMING ACADEMY,
6th-av., corner 30th-st.,
is now open for the use of ladies and gentlemen.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE LINENS.
SHEETINGS,
TOWELINGS,
QUILTS, &c.
and every variety of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At extremely low prices.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
opposite Bond-st.

BLANKETS.
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!! BLANKETS!!!
AT FOSTER & WELSH'S THIS WEEK.
Large auction lots Grey Blankets, $1 25, $1 50, $2 each.
Large auction lots White Blankets, $2, $2 60, $3 each.
300 large size White Blankets, slightly soiled, worth $8 a pair, will be sold at $5 a pair.
$5 A PAIR—WORTH $8.
We shall sell all our Muslins this week at
ONE CENT A YARD PROFIT.
30,000 yards Muslins at 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c.
Double-width Sheeting at 1c. a yard profit.
Balmoral Skirts, $1. Shirts and Drawers, 60c., 75c., $1.
Large auction lots of Dress Goods.
CASSIMERES, TABLE LINENS AND TICKINGS.
Auction lots of Flannels very cheap.
N. B.—Customers living in Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and surrounding country can save time and fare by going to our branch store in Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Same prices there as at our 8th-av. store. Our only Brooklyn store is No. 113 Fulton-av., near Duffield-st. Our only 8th-av. store is near 22d-st. Firm reads
FOSTER & WELSH.
P. S.—Go this week to either store for those
CHEAP BLANKETS.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS,
consisting of
PIQUE SUITS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED
PIQUE SACKS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED
PIQUE INFANTS' CLOAKS,
together with
A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
MISSES' COLORED DRESSES,
SILK AND CLOTH SACKS
and
a great variety of
LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
WHITE AND FANCY CLOAKINGS,
ASTRAKHANS, PLUSHES,
FRENCH CASSIMERES,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH TWEEDS,
ALSO
VELVETEENS IN ALL COLORS
FOR
WALKING SUITS AND SACQUES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
will open on MONDAY, Sept. 9,
NOVELTIES
IN
CURTAIN MATERIALS, BROCATELLES, SATIN DAMASKS, TAPESTRIES, STRIPED and PLAIN TERRYS,
AND
NEW LACE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
BROADWAY and 10th-st.

AN ASSORTMENT
OF
ELEGANT NOVELTIES
IN
SILK SACKS,
EMBROIDERED IN WHITE AND COLORS,
SUITABLE
FOR THE
DEMI SAISON,
Just received from Paris by steamer *Persia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A BIG LOT YARD-WIDE MUSLINS.
SPLENDID QUALITY, 12½c., worth 20c.
25,000 yards, almost like WAMSUTTAS, 15c. and 18c.
ALSO FROM AUCTION,
IMMENSE LOTS ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, TICKS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c.,
at nearly half price.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY.
MME. FERRERO, formerly of No. 5 Great Jones-st., has returned from Paris and resumed the millinery business at No. 8 Lafayette-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

1* **UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT!** Fifth week at the NEW-YORK THEATRE.
2* **UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT!** Every night and Saturday Matinee.
3* **UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT!** See the wondrous RAILROAD SENSATION!
4* **UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT!** Lively dances by "The Lost Tribes!"
5* **UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT!** The Piers and Hudson River by Starlight!
6* **UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT!** Sympathy for the One-armed Soldier Veteran!
7* **UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT!** The Beautiful Wolves of Society!
8* **UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT!** The truest picture of Life in a Great City!
9* **UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT!** Witnessed by Thousands—Everybody charmed!
10* **UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT!** How the Poor Live, and the Rich Enjoy Themselves.
11* **WORRELL SISTERS'** NEW-YORK THEATRE, No 728 Broadway. Seats secured in advance.

You must see

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
JAMES E. HAYES....Manager
GEORGE L. FOX....Stage Manager
CLIFTON W. TAYLEURE....Business Manager
OPENING NIGHT....MONDAY, SEPT. 9,
UNDER
THE NEW MANAGEMENT.
During the recess the theatre will be repainted, recarpeted, newly upholstered and thoroughly renovated in every department. The stage will be extensively rebuilt, and its machinery and scenic surroundings generally renewed and improved. In short, no effort will be spared which could tend to confirm or extend the established prestige of this standard theatre as the most elegant and convenient of American resorts.
THE NEW SEASON, COMMENCING MONDAY, Sept. 9, will be inaugurated by
THE MASTER COMEDIAN OF THE AGE,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
with his faultless personation of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in the brilliant adaptation
By DION BOUCICAULT,
of Washington Irving's great
LEGEND OF "RIP VAN WINKLE."
RIP VAN WINKLE....Mr. JEFFERSON
supported by an efficient company of
WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS,
including among its principal members
Mr. W. DAVIDGE, OWEN MARLOWE,
J. J. WALLACE, T. HIND,
HARRY WALL, C. K. FOX,
Miss BESSIE FOOTE (from the English theatres; her first appearance.)
Mrs. A. HILD,
Miss BELLA WALLACE,
Miss ALICE HARRISON and others.
A RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE
AT 2 O'CLOCK NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
RATES OF ADMISSION:
Orchestra....$1 [illegible]
Reserved seats in dress circle....1 [illegible]
Dress circle and parquette....1 [illegible]
Balcony seats....1 [illegible]
Family circle....[illegible]

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS
OF
LOTTA'S
BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT,
which, owing to the necessary preparations for the Fall season, must terminate on
THURSDAY, Sept. 12.
Continued success of Brougham's drama of
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS,
in the double characters of which Lotta has achieved
A GENUINE TRIUMPH.
EVERY EVENING—THE GREAT ENGLISH FAIR SCENE.
LOTTA will appear at the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 13 and 14,
in Brougham's Drama of
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS,
with the company now playing at Wallack's.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., corner of Broadway and 5th-av. Manager, G. H. GARLAND. Great success of the Burlesque and Comedy Company. A new bill on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, and every evening during the week. Byron's laughable and terrific burlesque of FRA DIAVOLO; Or, THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGANDS. Beppo, (with his amusing imitation of the great tragedian,) Mr. Leffingwell; Fra Diavolo, Mrs. Sedley Brown; Zerlina, Miss M. Sackett; Lady Allcash, Mrs. Leffingwell. To conclude with Falconer's great success, as delineated only by this company, of TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Romeo Jaffier Jenkins, Mr. Leffingwell; Matilda Jane Chummy, Mrs. Sedley Brown; other characters by the company. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock P. M.; curtain rises at 8. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

IRVING HALL.
Mr. HARRISON begs to announce that his
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
of the season will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11,
on which occasion the eminent and favorite prima donna,
MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
will be assisted by the following artists: Miss MARIE GILBERT, Pianist; Signor FERRANTI, Buffo; Signor FORTUNA, Baritone; Mr. CARL ROSA, the celebrated Violinist; Signor FATTORI, Conductor, and Signor L. ROCCO, Harp Soloist, first appearance in America.
Tickets $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Jordens & Martens', No. 758 Broadway; C. H. Ditson, No. 711 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; Ruliman's Ticket Office, No. 1[illegible] Broadway, and at Irving Hall.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
THURSDAY, Sept. 12, 1867, with all the above great artists.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET....PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, Sept. 8, at 7½,
THIRTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
WHEN THE CELEBRATED SOLOISTS,
Together with the GRAND ORCHESTRA, will execute a varied and interesting programme.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
Orders are now received for
CONCERTS, BALLS, PARTIES, COMMENCEMENTS, &c., for any number of instrumentalists.
Office No. 806 Broadway.
F. I. EBEN, Business Manager.

THE FIRST SEASON OF
MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S
NEW-YORK NATATORIUM,
on 64th, 65th and 66th sts., East River.
THE FIRST GRAND RECEPTION
will take place at the adjoining Union Park, 63d-st. and 1st-av., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M.
The exercises of the gentlemen's junior swimming classes to commence at 5 P. M., and at 10 o'clock P. M. the GRAND SCHIFFERSTECHEN, with a brilliant illumination of the River will take place.
Tickets $1, including ladies, to be had at Messrs. Steinway's, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.; Hanft Brothers, No. 697 Broadway; at the Gymnasium, No. 161 5th-av., and of the members.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
Terms.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Those who have applied for space in the thirty-seventh annual Exhibition are hereby notified that the armory in 14th-st., near 6th-av., is now open for the reception of goods, and will remain open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., until the evening of the 11th of September, Sunday excepted.
The Managers announce that the Exhibition will positively be opened to the public on THURSDAY, the 12th of September, at 12 M., and at 8 o'clock P. M., the opening address will be delivered by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, President of the Institute; after which "Miles O'Reilly" (Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE) will read a poem composed for the occasion.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Morning and afternoon classes for children will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 5. Evening classes for gentlemen will commence TUESDAY, Oct. 8. For terms, &c., send for a circular. Mr. Dodworth will be at home to receive calls after Sept. 20.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Classes Tuesday and Friday evenings for ladies and gentlemen. All dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 10. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.

MUSICAL.

HAINES BROTHERS
have opened a new and spacious
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM
at No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square,
where the public can always find an assortment of first-class pianos at moderate prices.
N. B.—New pianos to rent.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class (new) Pianos to rent at
HAINES BROTHERS' WAREROOMS,
No. 46 East 14th-st., Union Square.
N. B.—Also pianos sold on installments.

PIANO-FORTES—FIFTEEN SECOND-HAND Piano-Fortes of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$30 REWARD—LOST, A HALF BREED medium size black and tan terrier SLUT; lost in the Bowery on Thursday evening, Sept. 5; had on a white and red collar, trimmed with foil-stone buttons; end of her tail broken; white spot on the breast and white round her mouth; answers to the name of FANNY. The finder will receive the above reward by bringing her immediately to Mr. JOHN McGEE, No. 58 Bleecker-st., as the owner leaves the City on Monday.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, TUESDAY AFTER-noon, 3d inst., between Hudson River Railroad and 12th-st., a child's silver cup, marked "James Wotherspoon, 1865." The finder will receive the reward by leaving the same at the office of the Phoenix Plaster [illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NATIONAL BANK FAILURE.

The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Brooklyn--Resume of its Affairs.

The announcement in the Times of the interference by the Government with the action of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburgh) took the residents of that city by surprise, as of all the banks in the City of Churches none stood more high in public estimation than this. The facts thus far developed are briefly these: The bank was organized in 1852 under the old State law; in 1865 it continued business under the National Bank system, its capital stock being $300,000, in 15,000 shares at a par value of $20—last quotations, 108.

THE OFFICERS

of the bank are among the best known men in the city, sound, reliable, practical, wealthy business men. Their names are as follows:

President—Oren M. Beach.
Cashier—Henry W. Redfield.
Directors—O. M. Beach, John Hicks, Sylvester Tuttle, S. W. Wooley, Watson Sanford, Howell Smith, Anthony Betts, David Sturtevaul, W. I. Poocy, Sylvester M. Beard, George Ricard, David Williams, Daniel D. Leary.

So far as the public knew, the

BUSINESS OF THE BANK

was most prosperous. Its last July dividend was five per cent., and its statement at that time was as follows:

Resources.

Loans and discounts		$1,137,816 57
Overdrafts		6,744 00
Banking-house		25,000 00
Other real estate		1,182 42
Current expenses and taxes		25,057 59
Premiums		5,440 56
Cash items (including revenue stamps and foreign checks)		6,968 80
Checks on New-York and Brooklyn banks		49,524 63
Due from National Banks		183,650 11
Due from other banks and bankers		3,999 08
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		285,500 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		3,300 00
Bonds and mortgages		1,900 00
City of Brooklyn certificates		800 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National banks		26,313 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other State banks		893 00
Specie		1,094 00
Legal-tender notes		26,811 00
Fractional currency		276 22
Compound interest notes		58,920 00
Coupons, 7.3-10ths		874 17
New-York State National Bank, Albany, to redeem State circulation		10,220 08
Total		$1,851,307 37

Liabilities.

Capital Stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus Fund		32,000 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$253,900 00	
Less amount on hand	180 00	
Amount outstanding		253,720 00
Individual Deposits		1,156,135 29
Due to National Banks		38,848 51
Due to other Banks and Bankers		4,137 75
State Bank Circulation outstanding		9,307 00
Discount—Rents	$666 64	
Exchanges	9,920 66	
Interest	38,237 45	
Profit and loss	689 45—	49,504 90
Dividends unpaid		149 40
Payments on account of Paper Overdue		7,393 19
Protests due sundry Banks and Bankers		101 43
Total		$1,851,307 37

The principal men in the Burgh were regular customers of the Bank, and the several Williamsburgh Savings Banks also availed themselves of its ample vaults to guard their funds. With the fullest swing of public confidence the Bank was going on prosperously, so that when, on Saturday morning, the following correspondence was made known, the shock was simply tremendous. On Friday afternoon Mr. Platt, who was formerly a New-York cashier, reached the Bank and presented to Mr. Beach the following

OFFICIAL ORDER:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1867.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Brooklyn, a National banking association, organized pursuant to the laws of the United States, and located in the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York, did not on the 20th day of July, 1867, have on hand in lawful money of the United States an amount equal to fifteen per centum of its circulation and deposits; and said association on the 30th day of July aforesaid, was duly notified to make good such reserve of lawful money; and

Whereas, Said association did wholly fail for thirty days thereafter to make good its reserve of lawful money of the United States, and has not yet made good the same, as appears from the report of Charles Callender, National Bank Examiner, made to this office on the 2d day of September instant,

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hurlburd, Comptroller of the Currency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in me by law, do hereby appoint Frederick A. Platt, of the City of Brooklyn, New-York, receiver of the said "The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Brooklyn," with all the powers, duties and responsibilities given to or imposed upon a receiver under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof." Approved June 3, 1864.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and have caused my seal of office to be affixed to these presents, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, the day and the year first above written.

HILAND R. HURLBURD,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Approved and concurred in.
HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

On Saturday great crowds assembled in front of the bank and many long faces looked anxiously at the closed doors and barred windows. The President and friends of the bank gave out the impression that between the Examiner and the President there had been some personal difficulty, growing out of a misapprehension of the law; that availing himself of the first technical violation of the law the Examiner had put the execution upon him, giving him no chance whatever; that while he had closed on him after thirty days' notice, he had allowed other banks sixty, ninety and even one hundred and twenty days grace; that in spite of the apparent deficit the bank had in checks and other available funds far more than the desired amount, &c., &c.

It was also stated that

NO LOSSES

would accrue to any depositor, as the bank was abundantly able to meet all its liabilities; that a messenger had been sent to Washington to represent the peculiar misfortune of the case, and to solicit a modification of the order; that the Directors had not known of any trouble until within a few days of the closing; that the President still thought he had a good case against the Examiner, whose action he proposed to contest, &c., &c.

In the meantime the depositors of the

SAVINGS BANKS

began to get alarmed. The Dime Savings Bank, the German Savings Bank and the Williamsburgh City Savings Bank were known to be depositors to a large amount—it being understood that the last named was interested to the amount of $75,000 and the German $60,000, while the miscellaneous deposits are not far from $1,000,000. It was intimated that the savings banks would find it to their interest to stand by the bank; but if the Government insists upon the enforcement of its order, "standing by" will be of no use.

The present *status* is this: Mr. Platt is Receiver. He has taken possession of cash, books, everything, and outsiders and insiders can do nothing but wait. This waiting is a slow business.

First, all the bills of the bank must be called in—some $250,000 in amount; next all the depositors paid off, which will probably be done by installments; next all the notes, &c., settled; then the stocks owned by the bank will be sold. When all this shall have been done the bank can be closed legally. All this because some venturous or thoughtless official saw fit to sail too near the visible rock and struck. As there has been no corruption, no embezzlement, no irregularity, the bill holders are sure to get full value for their notes, so that no one need sacrifice a single cent. In fact these bills are taken at all the Brooklyn banks, and will be until they are gradually called in and paid for by the receiver. The Government has a margin of $10,000 over the issue of every bank, so that except in cases of general depression and panic no loss will be experienced by individual holders.

THE GREAT TROUBLE

is with the stockholders, who will be seriously inconvenienced, and some perhaps ruined. "As an instance, it may be stated that Henry Steers, the Greenpoint shipbuilder, is a depositor in this bank to the amount of $50,000, more or less. Of this he requires to-day, to pay off his men, $10,000. Such an amount he has been in the habit of obtaining every Saturday morning. Now, these $50,000 are tied up for a week, month, or three months perhaps. This is a serious drawback to an extensive manufacturer like Mr. Steers. At sundown hundreds of men will be clamorous for their weekly wages; many will need the little amount to make home tolerable for the coming week. This notable case is but an illustration of the trouble caused by the winding up of this prosperous institution, for its individual deposits, as shown above, will be seen to exceed $1,156,000. Two-thirds of this belongs to builders, contractors, manufacturers and others, who will find themselves in tight spots for weeks to come. The balance of depositors are persons doing a less extensive business, whose accounts are comparatively small, but none the less important to them. They, too, will find the receiver's purse-strings immovable for some weeks."

A PREVIOUS MISFORTUNE.

This bank is peculiarly unfortunate. On the 19th day of January, 1866, it lost $10,000 by its messenger, Mr. Terry, being knocked down at the corner of Beekman and William streets, at 9 o'clock in the morning, while *en route* to the bank with exchanges. An unknown man felled him to the earth, seized the bag, and throwing it into a wagon, which was standing on one side of the street, drove rapidly away. At the time the street contained numerous pedestrians, but the robber's movements were so rapid that but very few were aware of the bold outrage which had been committed, until they saw Mr. Perry struggling on the pavement. Not a dollar of this was ever recovered, but the bank was prosperous notwithstanding. As late as yesterday several new accounts were opened with the bank.

Mr. Beach is also President of the Bank of Greenpoint, a branch of the National Bank, but run under the General Banking Law of the State. This institution suspended payment yesterday morning, the officers saying that all the funds were in the parent bank.

RUMORS

flit. Of course they do. Every man has a story. If we should print a tithe of the stuff brought to us by "reliable gentlemen" about the affair, the atmosphere of Williamsburgh would be blue with cursings. At present nothing more is *known*: when it is we will publish it.

HOMICIDE IN BROADWAY.

A Man Killed by a Blow with the Fist—Inquest by Coroner Schirmer—The Assailant Held for Trial.

Mention was made in yesterday's Times of the fact that a fight had taken place on Friday evening, at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Broadway, between John O'Flynn and Wm. McKenzie, the former being felled to the pavement by a blow from his opponent's fist. O'Flynn was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

Coroner Schirmer proceeded to hold an inquest over the body yesterday afternoon, which was attended by a large gathering of the friends of the deceased and the prisoner. After a jury had been impanneled the following testimony was elicited:

Henry Westerholtz, of No. 113 West Thirtieth-street, testified: I am barkeeper for Henry Stohlmeyer, who lives on the corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Lexington-avenue; last night between 9:30 and 10 o'clock my wife, Wm. Height and myself were sitting out of the door; Mr. McKenzie came in alone and went back into the store; I followed him, and he asked for a glass of lager, which I gave him; ten minutes after O'Flynn came and sat down on the same bench with McKenzie, saying "How are you;" McKenzie said he would not speak to him; so O'Flynn said nothing more to McKenzie, but sat awhile, and then went out; before leaving, he asked me if any men had been there to inquire after him; he then leaned against the iron column at the door for a few minutes, when he came in again, and asked Mr. Harrison to drink a glass of ale with him; as they stood by the lower counter, near the door, McKenzie told Mr. Harrison not to drink with O'Flynn, so I only drew one glass; McKenzie then got up, and said he was going home, but came back from the door and told deceased that he could whip him right there on the floor; I jumped between them, and said I did not want any quarreling there; McKenzie wanted to fight, though I think the deceased did not want to do so; I don't know which seized the other first, but when they clinched I pushed them both out of the door, and closed the same; I looked out a few minutes after and saw deceased lying on the sidewalk; I did not see either strike a blow inside the room; my impression was that they were both sober when they came in, but McKenzie had evidently been drinking a good deal; I think McKenzie, Watson and Carpenter drank four glasses of beer each; McKenzie has been a regular customer of ours for some time; I know deceased; he was in the habit of drinking a good deal, and I often told him not to come to my place, because he was in the habit of getting drunk.

Stephen Basard, of No. 252 West Thirtieth-street, testified—I am a tailor, and a perfect stranger to McKenzie and O'Flynn; last night, about 9 o'clock, my friend Wm. Braoly started from my house to go to the cars; we went up Broadway to the junction of Sixth-avenue and came down on the east side of Broadway to opposite the new theatre; as we stood there we were opposite the window of the liquor-store, and I heard scuffling; I turned round and saw two persons pushed or dragged out of the store; O'Flynn was standing on the sidewalk, and made some remark about licking somebody, and almost at the same moment McKenzie struck the other man in the face, who fell on the pavement, striking on the back part of his head; I did not see the prisoner strike O'Flynn but once; I remained near by until the Police came, and I told I had seen the occurrence; I did not see the deceased strike the prisoner, the only blow being the one I have described; I accompanied the officer to the station and left my address.

William Braony, of No. 9 Marion-street, fully corroborated the testimony of the previous witness, except that he did not hear the remark nor understand what the prisoner said.

Thomas Harrison testified that he is a porter at the Union Club Room, corner Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue; I am in the frequent habit of passing Westerholtz' place, and sometimes stop to have a chat; a few minutes after ten o'clock last night I passed in and bade the deceased a good evening; I also bade McKenzie the same, but he made no answer, seeming to be angry; McKenzie said he did not like deceased and wished he would go away; I then made a move to go, when the deceased invited me to have a glass of lager with him, and I made an objection, because I did not wish any; deceased seemed to think I refused because he and McKenzie had had a difference, so I consented; as Henry was going to draw the beer, McKenzie said, "Don't take but one glass," and I then said I would not take any, and walked out; as I reached the sidewalk I heard a scuffle, and saw deceased strike McKenzie three or four times, but I did not see the latter strike back, for he could not do so as he stood; deceased caught McKenzie by the leg; as Henry pushed both out of the door, I asked if he was closing, and immediately after saw deceased lying on the sidewalk; I did not see him struck and do not know how he got there.

Officer Smith, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, stated that as he was on post in Broadway on Friday night, a citizen informed him that a man had been knocked down on the sidewalk; he found deceased in an insensible condition, and bleeding very fast from the back part of the head, and subsequently had him removed to the hospital.

J. Calvin Mead, M. D., and House Surgeon in Bellevue Hospital, testified that deceased had been received in a comatose condition, there being a small scalp-wound over the posterior inferior angle of parietal bone, and the patient died at 12:45 A. M., Sept. 7; having made a *post mortem* examination nine hours after death, he found the left side of the brain covered by a large clot of blood; there was a fracture of base of skull extending from posterior inferior angle of parietal bone of left side, through occipital bone; in his opinion, death was caused by compression of the brain and fracture of base of skull, the result of injuries received.

The jury, in accordance with the evidence, rendered a verdict against the prisoner, and the Coroner committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. McKenzie is 37 years of age, a native of Scotland, a plumber by trade, resides in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues. He had nothing to say in answer to the charge preferred against him.

Meeting of the Quarantine Commissioners—New Regulations Relative to Stevedores' Charges.

Many complaints having been recently made by merchants of overcharges by stevedores employed on vessels in Quarantine, the Commissioners of Quarantine met on Friday, and adopted the following preamble and resolutions, fixing the rates to be charged in future:

Whereas, This Board is authorized and required by law to fix the rate of charges for services rendered under quarantine; and

Whereas, In view of the hazardous nature of the services rendered by stevedores, and of the restrictions to which they are necessarily subjected by the Health Officer, and in conformity with what has been deemed just and equitable by the Quarantine authorities for many years past, this Board did heretofore determine that the rate of charges for services rendered by stevedores under Quarantine should be double those charged for similar services at the wharfs of the City; and

Whereas, The rates authorized to be charged by stevedores under quarantine during the present season are the same as those established in 1865, and against which no complaint has come to the knowledge of this Board until within a few days past; and

Whereas, It has been represented to this Board that the rates for similar services at the wharfs of the City have since 1865 been materially reduced; but this Board, upon examination and inquiry, have become satisfied that such representations are unfounded, and that such rates have been increased rather than diminished; and

Whereas, Complaints have been made to this Board by sundry merchants of high standing and character that the charges exacted and received for services rendered by stevedores under quarantine during the present season are exorbitant and far in excess of the rates heretofore fixed and authorized by this Board; therefore

Resolved, That whatever charges have been made or collected by stevedores for services rendered under quarantine during the present season, in excess of the rates heretofore established by this Board, have been made and collected without the knowledge or approval of this Board, and in violation of law.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that this Board is clothed by law with ample authority to rebuke and prevent any extortion by quarantine employers, those merchants who submit to and comply with illegal exactions on the part of quarantine stevedores without appeal to this Board have themselves alone to blame if they are subjected to burdens not authorized by law.

Resolved, That in view of the representations made to this Board as to the present rate of charges for services rendered by the leading stevedores at the wharfs of the City, and of the considerations which should govern the Board, as stated in the foregoing preamble in fixing the rate of charges for services under quarantine, stevedores employed in the discharge of cargoes from vessels under quarantine, shall be allowed to charge the following rates, and no more, for unloading the following articles in the Upper Bay, to wit:

Sugar, per hogshead, 60 cents.
Sugar, per tierce, 38 cents.
Sugar, per box, 20 cents.
Sugar, per barrel, 15 cents.
Molasses, per hogshead, 70 cents.
Molasses, per barrel, 20 cents.
Molasses, per tierce, 38 cents.
Tobacco, per hogshead, 75 cents.
Tobacco, per bale, 7 cents.
Tobacco, leaf, per bale, 25 cents.
Tobacco, per box, 7 cents.
Cotton, per bale, 30 cents.
Wool, per bale, California, 25 cents.
Wool, per bale, Buenos Ayres, 50 cents.
Coffee, per bag, 8 cents.
Hides, green, $45 per M.
Hides, dry, $30 per M.
Hide cuttings, per bale, 90 cents.
Logwood, per ton, $1 25.
Flour, per barrel, 9 cents.
Rosin, per barrel, 12 cents.

For articles not above enumerated double the rates may be charged that are charged at the wharves of the City.

Resolved, That a sufficient number of copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be printed to furnish a copy to each vessel under quarantine; and that the stevedores be required to deliver a copy thereof to the master or owner of each vessel upon which he shall be employed, before commencing work thereon.

Chess.

The following remarkably brilliant little game was lately played by Capt. McKenzie, wherein that gentleman gave the large odds of Queen's Knight to his opponent:

(Remove White's Queen's Knight from the board.)

White—Capt. McKenzie.	Black—Amateur.
1..P to K 4.	1..P to K 4.
2..K Kt to B 3.	2..Q Kt to B 3.
3..B to Q B 4.	3..B to Q B 4.
4..P to Q Kt 4.	4..B takes P.
5..P to Q B 3.	5..B to Q B 4.

[In receiving the odds of Queen's Knight it is safer to play this piece to Q R 4.]

6..Castles.	6..K Kt to B 3.

[P to Q 3 was here the correct move.]

7..P to Q 4.	7..P takes P.
8..P takes P.	8..B to Q Kt 3.
9..P to K 5.	9..P to Q 4.
10..P takes Kt.	10..P takes B.
11..R to K, check.	11..K to B.
12..B to R 3, check.	12..K to Kt.
13..P to Q 5.	13..Kt to R 4.
14..B to K 7.	14..Q to Q 2.
15..P takes Kt P.	15..K takes P.
16..Q to Q 2.	16..Q to K Kt 5.
17..Q to B 3, check.	17..K to Kt.
18..Q takes R, check.	18..K takes Q.
19..B to B 6, check.	19..Q to Kt 2.
20..Q to K 8, checkmate.	

THE LATE INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT IN PARIS.

Mr. Samuel Lloyd, the well-known American composer of chess problems, and bearer of the second prize in the problem tournay held in connection with the late Parisian Chess Congress, has just returned to New-York. Through this gentleman we are apprized of the sale by Herr Kolisch of the Emperor's prize in the grand tournay, of which he was the fortunate winner, and which consisted of a splendid vase of Sèvres china, for the handsome sum of 3,500 francs. We also learn from the same source that the eminent chess-master, Herr Neumann, has thrown down the gauntlet to any player in Europe, and expresses his readiness to back himself to the extent of £200 sterling.

The Book Trade Sale.

The attendance at the third day's sales yesterday was large, and the bidding animated. Mr. James Miller occupied the stand at the auctioneer's left all the forenoon, and his wares went off "like hot cakes." They consisted of the "blue and gold" editions, the "green and gold," books for young persons, children's books, also English classics. The prices averaged from half to two-thirds the trade prices.

In the afternoon, Hurd & Houghton had the field, and the bidding was livelier than ever. Bacon, Carlyle, Cooper, De Stael, all found buyers, and still a call for more; which was cast in the shade when the Family, the Riverside and the Globe editions of Dickens were brought under the hammer. There was no falling off in interest till the supply was exhausted, and the full prices kept up all the way through. Their miscellaneous publications came next, and then the illustrated books, the juvenile series, Riverside classics, &c., the buyers hailing from the remote States of the Union.

The Globe editions brought 90 cents, the retail price being $1 50. The Household and Riverside editions went off in the same proportion. *Robinson Crusoe* attracted as much favor as when it was first written by De Foe, and 25 copies brought 40 cents each, the trade price being 75. *Mother Goose* went off as good as when she was fresh. *Jane Taylor's Poems* brought 50 cents, and was extensively duplicated. *Hans Andersen's Stories* brought 90 cents, the retail price being $1 25, or $5 the set. *Gulliver's Travels* brought 70 cents, $1 25 being the trade price. The rule held pretty uniform through the entire day—good prices and demand.

Award of Contracts by the Street Department.

Yesterday morning Street Commissioner McLean opened proposals and awarded contracts for the following street improvements:

For flagging the sidewalk in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, the contract was awarded to Michael Gavin at $806 45, time fifteen days.

For flagging and setting curb and gutter stones in Forty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, the contract was awarded to Michael Gavin at $390 70, time ten days.

For regulating, grading and setting curb-stones in Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and flagging a space four feet wide through said street. The contract was awarded to R. & J. Cunningham at $19,163 25, time one year.

For regulating, grading and setting curb-stones in Forty-fifth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks thereof. The contract was awarded to George Kidney at $5,005 25; time, four months.

For regulating, grading and setting curb-stones in One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalk thereof. The contract was awarded to Hugh H. Moore at $11,182 50; time, six months.

For regulating, grading and setting curb-stones in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between Eighth-avenue and the Harlem River, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalk thereof. The contract was awarded to Hugh A. McGraw at $46,419 20; time, eighteen months.

The Yellow Fever Relief Fund.

The following-named sums of money have been subscribed in this City for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever at the South:

Through Mr. S. R. Smith:

Pierson & Co.	$50
Wm. O. Hadly & Son	50
Jourdan, Marsh & Co.	50
F. R. Fowler	25
S. Benoited	25
F. Farsh & Co.	25
Heinmann & Silbermann	25
S. Rothschild & Co.	25
Shaffer Brothers	25
Sheehan & Halsted	25
Schloss Brothers	10
J. & W. Seligman	50
Geo. Murphy, Brother & Ludlow	25
Wright, Brinkerhoff & Co.	20
Shulein, Stiltzcock & Co.	25
Cash	5
Total	$460
Previously acknowledged	1,430
Grand total	$1,890

Through Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co.:

New-York Condensed Milk Company	$100
Russell Erwin Manufacturing Company	100
James K. Pell	50
Total	$250
Previously acknowledged	2,675
Grand total	$2,925

The Yellow Fever at Quarantine.

The following letter from the Deputy Health Officer at Quarantine informs us of the condition of yellow fever matters at that point:

HOSPITAL-SHIP FALCON,
QUARANTINE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1867.

Cyrus Curtiss, Esq., President Commissioners Quarantine:

DEAR SIR: On the 4th inst. the steamship *Mississippi*, Capt. Rider, from New-Orleans, anchored in the Lower Bay. She brought 59 passengers. Four had died of yellow fever on the passage, five were sick of the same disease on her arrival here. They were immediately transferred to the hospital for treatment. All of them are now convalescent. There has been no case of yellow fever on the *Mississippi* since her arrival, or on any other vessel in port. The passengers on the *Mississippi* will be discharged this morning, and the Austrian troops will embark this P. M. for their homes.

There are but eight patients in the hospital, all told. Yours, respectfully,

D. H. BISSELL, D. H. Officer.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

Margaret Shea, aged 8 years, and residing at No. 98 Roosevelt-street, caused the arrest of Timothy Shea by Officer Taylor, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of indecent assault. The prisoner, on being arraigned before the magistrate, was committed for trial. Although of the same name, the parties were not related to each other.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Thomas McSpedon, President of the Patent Button-hole Paper Collar Company, caused the arrest, yesterday, of John Forgie, Jr., a salesman in the employ of the company, on a charge of embezzlement. It appears that on the 13th of March last, James Gilmore, of No 549 Pearl-street, saw Christopher Gray give the accused a check for $45 on Messrs. Eugene Kelly & Co., in payment of a bill presented by him in the name of the company. This money has not been accounted for by the prisoner; hence the charge and his arrest. On being arraigned before the magistrate, Forgie waived an examination and gave bail for his appearance when wanted for trial. He is a native of Ottawa City, Canada, 25 years of age, resides at No. 138 East Thirty-fifth-street, and denies his guilt.

MINOR LARCENIES.

Robert Roper, employed by the Metropolitan Steamship Company, caused the arrest of Thomas Carroll yesterday, at the Company's dock, he having a box of shoes in his possession, forming a portion of the freight intrusted to the Company's care. The magistrate committed the prisoner for trial at the Special Sessions.

Capt. Edward M. Buckley, of the steamship *Virgo*, lying at pier No. 16 North River, caused the arrest of Elwell Reason, on a charge of having stolen a small quantity of pepper and yeast powder, and also a box of sardines. As the prisoner had the property in his possession when arrested he was held for trial.

Thomas Collins seized a coat hanging in front of the store No. 61 Fulton-street, and attempted to escape with the same. He was pursued and arrested by Charles C. White, an employe in the store. The magistrate concluded the case by remanding the accused for trial.

Andrew White entered the boot and shoe store of John Slater, No. 290 Broadway, yesterday, and under pretence of purchasing goods, stole a pair of shoes and ran off. The proprietor detected him in the act and caused his arrest. The magistrate locked him up for trial and gave the shoes back to the owner.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

A SECOND CHAPTER OF THE DISTILLERY FIGHT.

Yesterday Officer Coles, of the Twentieth Precinct, made a complaint of disorderly conduct against John M. Foley, alleging that when he (Coles) attempted to enter the distillery at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, for the purpose of arresting the persons who had assaulted Officer McEnrol, Foley shoved him out of the building, and when he reëntered, set a dog upon him. To sustain the complaint, the testimony of Sergt. McCullough and Officers Coles, McEnrol and Fitzgerald, of the Twentieth Precinct, was taken, and also that of William F. Plumb, a citizen. All of the witnesses agreed that there was a large crowd and great excitement about the distillery, and that Foley had raised his hands and pushed the officer; but there was a diversity of opinion as to who, if anybody, had incited the dog to make himself generally useful on behalf of his Police-beleaguered owners. Fitzgerald heard somebody say "sic him," and then saw a large black dog jump out; but Coles cannot swear that Foley used the words, but does affirm that he hissed and ran up stairs. The defence called Mason Loeb and Philip H. Tusca, both of whom testified that Foley did not attempt to assault or interfere with Officer Coles, and that the part the dog took in the *mêlée* was entirely voluntary. With this evidence before him, Justice Ledwith released the prisoner, Foley, upon his parole, to await a decision.

THE RESULT OF A STREET FIGHT.

The Times of yesterday stated that an encounter had taken place at the corner of Washington and Christopher streets, between Patrick Benson on the one side and James Crawford and Terrence O'Neil on the other, in the course of which Benson was stabbed in the neck by one of them. O'Neil made his escape, but Crawford being arrested was committed in default of $500 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

THEFT OF VARIETIES.

On the 26th of June last the trunk of Andrew Abrams was left at No. 1,275 Broadway for safe-keeping, and had remained there some time before the owner had occasion to open it, but when he did so he discovered that a watch and chain and a revolver had been abstracted. No clue could be obtained to the property or thief, nobody about the store being suspected until a day or two ago, when the colored porter of the establishment, Henry Johnson by name, offered to sell one of the clerks a revolver, which Abrams identified as the one that had been stolen from him. The negro was yesterday arrested, and made various contradictory statements to account for his possession of the revolver, and also stated that he had sold the watch and chain, but he could not remember to whom, but afterward admitted he had pawned it in Carmine-street. The watch was valued at $50 and the revolver at $14. The negro was committed in default of bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Myron Pratt, an employe of the Harlem Railroad Company, was charged, upon the oath of Isaac C. Buckhout, General Superintendent, with the embezzlement of $653. It appeared that Pratt was acting baggage-master on an inbound train, and had been intrusted with the sum named, in two packages, at the stations of Sharon and Baines, and that he had not delivered the packages at the offices of the Company in Twenty-sixth street on the arrival of the train. Pratt claims that these money packages are thrown into a tin box and an entry of their contents made in a check book, and he admits having received the packages in question, and says he put them in the box, made the usual entry, and delivered both the box and the book at the office without knowing that the packages had been abstracted from the former. He further says that the box was locked when he put the packages there, and was not afterward unlocked while in his possession. Yesterday the formal complaints were made against Pratt and he was committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer the charge of embezzlement at the Court of General Sessions.

THE RESULT OF BAD COMPANY.

On Tuesday evening John Alison, of No. 42 Beach-street, was in the concert-saloon in the basement of No. 503 Broadway, and dalliance with wine and women soon destroyed his equilibrium,—or, in other words, Alison got drunk. A young man named Daniel Lester, a total stranger to Alison, was asked to take him home, and benevolently consented. The two started off, and after much trouble and several stoppages to drink on the part of Alison, Lester at last succeeded in landing his troublesome charge in his bedroom, at No. 42 Beach-street. Alison, with maudlin affectionateness, insisted on his escort staying all night, which the latter declined. The acquaintance thus begun was ratified by an exchange of cards, and Lester took his departure. This afternoon he was much astonished to receive a call from his friend of a night, in company with Officer Quinn, of the Eighth Precinct, and to learn that Alison charged him with the theft of $40 on the night of Tuesday. Alison positively swore in Court that he saw Lester remove the money from his vest pocket while they were in the bedroom together, but that he was too drunk to make any outcry or remonstrance at the time. The Justice evidently believed that Alison had lost his money by some other means than the agency of Lester, but he was compelled to hold the accused for examination.

A CARELESS DRIVER.

John Hilgenberg, a German, driving a butcher cart yesterday afternoon through Twenty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, ran over a little child six years of age named Elizabeth Robinson, living at No. 316 East Twenty-eighth-street. The child was taken home evidently very seriously injured, and the evidence of witnesses being that the accident was the result of gross carelessness upon the part of Hilgenberg, he was held to await the result of the injuries.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A BELLIGERENT HORSE.

Yesterday the horse of Adam Deidrich was left standing in Stanton-street, attached to a cart, and a small boy passing, the horse seized him in the back, shook him savagely, as a mad terrier does a rat, and finally let him drop into the gutter. Deidrich was arrested for not having a horse of such fancies muzzled; but the Court found there was no law to compel him to muzzle any horse, and the complaint was dismissed. It was found, however, that Diedrich was driving a cart without a number, and having made himself amenable to a Corporation ordinance, he was committed for its violation.

BURGLARS CAUGHT.

On the night of the 3d instant, the store of William Heyenga, No. 4 Howard-street, was entered by means of forcing the lock from the door, and a quantity of pipes and stems of the value of $85 were carried off. Officers Kings and Lyons, of the Tenth Precinct, not having heard of the affair, and searching for evidence in another matter, at No. 10 Mulberry-street, came upon William Byrne, John Adams, James Howard and Robert O'Donnell, who had a quantity of pipes and stems in their possession, which the officers believed to be stolen property, and consequently arrested and detained the entire party. Subsequently Heyenga identified the pipes and stems as a portion of those which had been stolen from his store, and on yesterday the four youths were committed for trial at the General Sessions on the charge of burglary.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Tack Brothers Case.—Messrs. Augustus H. and Theodore E. Tack, who were arrested a few weeks ago on a charge of being fugitives from justice, on a complaint made against them in Philadelphia by James O'Connor, a banker of Pittsburgh, and were subsequently discharged by Justice Kelly by reason of the non-appearance of the complainant, feel much aggrieved at the fact that they were placed in a false position during the proceedings. These two gentlemen desire that it should be known that as brokers they made a contract with Mr. O'Connor to deliver him a certain amount of oil on a fixed date and at the current price on that day. In the meantime they sold and delivered large quantities of oil to other parties, when Mr. O'Connor, finding that the market price was advancing, entered a complaint against the Brothers Tack and the persons purchasing oil from them, and obtained a warrant for their arrest on a charge of having conspired to defraud him (O'Connor.) After having been arrested and discharged several times, Mr. Theodore Tack came to this City to have the question settled, when he was released, as already stated. The Messrs. Tack are well-known business men, and contemplate legal proceedings against Mr. O'Connor for false arrest and imprisonment.

Infanticide.—Coroner Gover made a preliminary examination yesterday in an alleged case of infanticide. It appears that one Anna Cohen, a native of Prussia, 20 years of age, unmarried and residing at No. 17 Elizabeth-street, in the rear, gave birth to an infant on Friday in the water-closet. Subsequent examination led to the discovery of the body of a full-grown and healthy child, and Dr. John Beach ascertained that it had been born alive. The woman denied all previous knowledge of her pregnancy, and stated that she knew nothing of the occurrence, except that she fainted with pain and was removed. In consequence of her illness, the accused will be sent to the Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, she having but recently arrived in this country, and the inquest was indefinitely postponed.

An Open Verdict.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of an unknown woman, supposed to be Mary Ann Forbes, who was found on the 3d inst. in a yard in Grand-street, and in an insensible condition. Deceased had been drinking heavily for some days previous, and Harriet State, of No. 16 Grant-street, had counseled her to stop. On Tuesday evening she was found in the yard, with the marks of a blow over the right eye. A statement that a Mrs. Johnson had struck her could not be substantiated, when, after some deliberation, the jury coincided with the medical theory, and rendered a verdict of death by effusion of blood from the nose, leading to compression of the brain, from some cause unknown to them. Deceased was about thirty years of age.

Bank-street Methodist Sunday-school.—There was a large attendance at the monthly temperance meeting of this school, held on Friday evening. The exercises consisted of addresses by Rev. Dr. Dowling, Rev. Geo. Sheldrake, of Spurgeon's College, London, and A. C. Flanagan, Esq., varied with a musical entertainment by Mr. Homer N. Bartlett and Prof. Von Gilsa. A new location for this mission has been purchased in Perry-street, on which a fine church edifice will soon be erected. This Mission is under the care of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society, of which Wm. W. Cornell is President.

A Suicidal Attempt.—At 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer Casey, of the Ninth Precinct, was patroling his post, near the corner of Little Twelfth-street and Tenth-avenue, he found a man named Charles Jackson, aged 50 years, who was bleeding profusely from a wound in the throat. As he was unable to walk, the man was conveyed to the Station-house, where he stated he was a widower, recently from Liverpool, where he has a daughter living, and was led to make an attempt upon his life by domestic and pecuniary troubles. The knife was found in his pocket, and Jackson was sent to the Hospital.

The Nicolson Pavement.—Workmen are now laying down the Nicolson pavement in several points in Mercer-street, and are making rapid progress. The entire street will probably be repaved within two months. Work has also begun on Broad-street, which is to be entirely repaved with the same pavement. Nassau and a part of Pearl-street are also to be paved with the Nicolson. The many advantages of this over the old stone pavement are being appreciated by the City authorities, and will doubtless lead to the desired improvement in all our thoroughfares.

Accidents.—Rosanna Donovan of No. 145 Cherry-street, fell against a table while intoxicated and fractured her skull....James McLaughlin, of No. 126 Division-street, was accidentally run over by Car No. 29 of the Cortlandt-street line, being seriously injured....Austin P. Baldwin was thrown from his wagon in Fifth-avenue, by a collision....Andrew Whiting, a brakeman on Hudson River Railroad, fell from a car and received serious injury. All of these persons were taken to the Hospital.

The Drowned Soldier.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday over the body of James Campbell, late a private in Company G, of the Sixteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, who was found drowned in the North River at Pier No. 28. Dr. Leo testified that he had examined the body of deceased, and found no marks of violence. Being unable to obtain any other evidence he expressed the opinion that death was the result of drowning. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

Fatal Accident on a Pier.—An Inquest was held yesterday afternoon at the New-York Hospital by Coroner Schirmer, over the remains of James Taiff, who was fatally injured on Friday evening, at Pier No. 14 East River. The deceased was an engineer in charge of a hoisting engine on the pier, and was in some unexplained manner caught in the machinery and crushed, death ensuing yesterday morning. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Drowning Statistics.—The Board of Coroners report that there have been fifty-six persons drowned in the waters of New-York Harbor during the months of July and August. Of this number fifty were males and six females; twenty-one males and five females were minors; 29 males and one female were adults. Of the whole number thirty-three were identified and twenty-three remained unrecognized.

Minor Items.—Thomas Brady, aged 44, fell asleep on the edge of Pier No. 27 East River during Friday night, and at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning he fell overboard. Officers Anderson and Christopher rescued him from drowning....Eveline Pratt, aged 17, ran away from home at Stamford, Conn., several weeks ago, and entered a house of ill-fame in Greene-street. She was yesterday sent home by the Eighth Ward Police.

Arrivals of Immigrants Yesterday.—A large number of immigrants arrived at this port yesterday, as will be seen by the following record: Steamship *Virginia*, Liverpool, 704; steamship *Atalanta*, London and Havre, 482; steamship *Columbia*, Glasgow, 480; steamship *Hermann*, Bremen, 768; ship *Southampton*, London, 18. Total, 2,452.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board.—The following seizures were reported yesterday: The distillery of Richard Behiman, Tillary-street, Brooklyn, and fifteen barrels of whisky at Pier No. 7 North River.

Personal.—Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., has returned from Long Branch, and will fill his pulpit to-day at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Surrogate's Court.—The following wills were proved in the Surrogate's Court last week: Cornelius Devine, Jesse E. Bunce, Elizabeth Chapta and Cornelia Beardsley, all of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named persons: John McGee, Wm. Heffiin, Rosanna Walters, James Phelan, John Quinn and John M. Lampley, all of Brooklyn.

The Silverman Bond Case.—Commissioner Newton yesterday admitted to bail, in the sum of $20,000, Louis Silverman, who is charged with having procured the removal of one hundred barrels of spirits from a warehouse in Sedgewick-street, by means of a false bond. The accused was held to bail to answer.

Drowned.—Hartung Crum, the carpenter on board the Norwegian bark *Christiana*, lying at centre pier, Atlantic Dock, was drowned at an early hour yesterday morning, by falling from a small boat in which he was rowing the Captain to the vessel. The body was not recovered.

An Actor in Trouble.—William Simpson, a hatter, and also an actor, was brought before Justice Buckley yesterday, on the charge of having stolen $30 worth of property from the factory of John Padbury, in Kosciusko-street, near Tompkins-avenue. The examination was set down for Saturday next.

Accident.—A boy named Jacob Godlieb, residing in Nostrand-avenue, had one of his hands severely injured yesterday afternoon, by a piece of ice falling upon it from a cart. A surgeon was called, and it was found necessary to amputate several of his fingers.

Lost Children and Arrests.—The number of lost children found by the Police in Brooklyn during the past month was 143. The arrests during the past week were 458, for various offences.

NEW-JERSEY.

Recovery of Damages for Maintaining a Bone-Boiling Nuisance.—It probably is not generally known that the New-Jersey Legislature recently passed a special act for the protection of the people of the eastern section of the State against the squatter bone-boiling nuisance, by imposing a penalty of $75, to be sued for before a Justice of the Peace, the same as in case of debt, by any citizen residing in the vicinity of said nuisance. The first suit ever brought under this law was tried before Justice Pope, at Hoboken, on Friday afternoon, and is entitled Abel J. Smith *vs.* Eberliard Egner, of North Bergen. Plaintiff demands of defendant the sum of $75, for that the said defendant heretofore, to wit: On the 21st of July, 1867, and at sundry days and times, continuing until the day of commencing this suit, at the township of North Bergen, County of Hudson, and East of the Hackensack River, did boil parts of the dead bodies of certain animals, and manufacture the same into manure or other substance, whereby a noisome, offensive and annoying smoke and smell are emitted therefrom, contrary to the provision of an act entitled "An act to prevent the carrying on of offensive trades and manufactures in the County of Bergen or County of Hudson, east of the Hackensack River, or within the corporate limits of the City of Paterson, in Passaic County," approved April 6, 1865, by reason whereof the said Eberliard Egner has forfeited the sum of $75 to said Abel J. Smith, who sues for the same. The case having been proved, Justice Pope rendered a judgment for $75, the amount claimed. It is probable that the announcement of the result of this trial will lead to a succession of suits against the bone-boiling squatters from New-York, which will render their business unprofitable, and cause them to pull up stakes and seek other quarters.

A Jew Jewed by a Tinker.—A traveling tinker named Dennis Towe, residing in Sixth-street, Jersey City, was tried before Justices Pope and Avery at Hoboken yesterday, charged with petit larceny in doing a Jew peddler named Levi Neshokowsky out of a pair of pantaloons. The parties met on the meadows and made a bargain for the pantaloons, provided they were a fit. Prisoner tried the pants on, and the complainant swears that he then run away, without paying him a single cent. He called out "police," when a policeman made his appearance and arrested the accused. The defence produced Michael Smith, who swore positively that Towe paid the Jew $1 50, and then run away. He was found guilty and sentenced to forty days in the County Jail.

News in Brief.—Gov. Ward and staff expect to be present at the dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery on the 17th instant....A Committee of the members of the Newark Common Council has been appointed to devise a plan for enlarging the City Almshouse....A Committee of the Common Council has been instructed to inquire into the cause of the recent accident to the steamboat *Magenta*, while passing through the Central Railroad drawbridge.

The Newark and Paterson Railroad.—The new Directors of this Company held a meeting at Paterson on Friday, when R. S. Gould was chosen President, and Robert Hughes Secretary. A resolution was adopted under the provisions of the charter to increase the capital stock from $250,000 to $500,000. Mr. Pruyn, Engineer of the road, reported that the right of way of over seven miles had been secured. The speedy completion of the road is now considered certain.

The Newark Almshouse Physician.—The almshouse physician having been included in the censure of a Coroner's jury recently, the Board of Aldermen of Newark, at their meeting on Friday night, adopted a resolution which sets forth that "the duties of the almshouse physician have been performed strictly in accordance with every moral and legal requirement, to the entire satisfaction of the Common Council.

Death from Apoplexy.—Mrs. Catharine Muller, residing at No. 199 East Kinney-street, Newark, died suddenly from apoplexy on Friday afternoon. The deceased was supposed to be asleep in a chair, but after a time, when one of the family attempted to arouse her, the discovery was made that she was lifeless.

Senatorial Candidates.—The candidates spoken of for State Senator on the Democratic ticket in Hunterdon County, are Joseph G. Bowne, Amplius B. Chamberlain, Joseph W. Willever, David H. Banghart and Wm. S. Gardner.

Suicide.—Peter A. Leonard, a respectable book-keeper, committed suicide at Rahway two days since, while temporarily deranged.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Atalanta	Aug. 17	London	New-York.
Germania	Aug. 17	Hamburg	New-York.
Manhattan	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Allemannia	Aug. 24	Hamburg	New-York.
Atlantic	Aug. 24	Bremen	New-York.
Europe	Aug. 29	Havre	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Manhattan	Sept. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Sept. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Sept. 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Hansa	Sept. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Atlantic	Sept. 14	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Sept. 14	New-York	Glasgow.
Virginia	Sept. 14	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, ST. THOMAS, ASPINWALL, ETC.

Cumberland	Sept. 7	St. Thomas, Porto Rico.
Corsica	Sept. 7	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	Sept. 11	Aspinwall.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mails at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Sept. 7.—*In steamship Ville de Paris, for Brest and Havre*—Mr. Dano, late Minister of France at Mexico, Mrs. Dano and suite; Count de Béarn, Count de Monciar, Mr. and Mrs. Hippolite Madeior and two servants, Surgeon Alexis Bintot, Mr. Colleau, all of the late French Legation at Mexico; Frederick Hoorieka, ex-Chargé d'Affaires for Belgium at Mexico, and servant; Rev. Jonas King, Missionary to Athens Greece; Mrs. King, Mrs. Charles A. Goodyear, two children and maid servant, Elizabeth, N. J.; Gen. Hartman Bache, Miss Oglae Ba he, Philadelphia; George D. Phelps, Jr., New-York; Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis and maid servant, Boston; A. K. Cogswell, Mrs. Cogswell, Miss J. E. S. Cogswell, J. B. Kirkpatrick, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Miss C. C. Talman, Mrs. Hannah Tuffs, Gilbert L. Crowell, Master Frank Crowell, N. Y.; H. D. Newcomb, Herman W. Newcomb, Louisville; C. T. Robinson, N. Y.; Miss L. P. Hale, Miss Susan Hale, Boston, Mass.; A. R. Grote, New-York; Miss Roberts, Miss Slawson, Yonkers, New-York; Miss Anna C. Park, Burlington, Vt.; Gothan Noble, Mrs. Noble, New-York; Jerome Wells, Chicopee, Mass.; R. H. Plant, Macon, Ga.; M. J. Frisbie, Mrs. Frisbie, Wm. Frisbie, New-York; Juan A. Colome, child and servant, Havana, Georgia; Alfred Kayne, Mrs. Kayne, New-York; Henry B. Robinson, Yonkers, N. Y.; Chester Weed, Muscatine, Iowa; Charles D. Brewer, Peter Hennite, New-York; Carline Pierce, Boston; Francisco Barniro, Leopold Masano, Havana, Cuba; Charles Dulien, New-York; Edward Escnenze, Gibraltar; R. M. Young, New-York; C. W. Morgan, Paris, France; Charles D. Leete, Springfield, Mass.; T. E. Tack, New-York; W. W. Corcoran and man servant, Washington, D. C.; Gaspar Carnira, Havana, Cuba; Henry Church, Ogdensburgh, Penn.; Mrs. Fijux, New-York; Rev. David Merrick, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frederic Dinsmore, Erie, Penn.; D. Dinsmore, Montclair, N. J.; S. Strahleim, New-York; Jose Passe, Juan Manuel Passe, Havana, Cuba; E. Warner, Springfield, Mass.; Charles Facile, New-York; Adolphe Hess, Philadelphia, Penn.; Pedro Mendike, Havana, Cuba; F. B. Sonet, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gustave Simon, San Francisco, Cal.; Thomas Clark, Chicago, Ill.; Peter Bertol i, Boston, Mass.; P. Ancelle, New-York; Charles Almand, Erie, Penn.; Masters Edward and Alexander Dodin, New-York; Theodore Harvey, New-York; Paul Secard, Paris, France; Thomas Mantrieu, Selma, Ala.; Alphonse Sampete, New-Orleans, La.; Paul Bouyan, New-York; Louis Gonolier, San Francisco, Cal.; S. Lanyier, Mrs. Lanyier, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Master L. D. Bailly Blanchard, Master W. A. Bailly Blanchard, New-Orleans, La.; C. Monneron, Paris, France; Anthony J. Molinari, Boston, Mass.; B. de Lasson, New-York; August Sabalos, Matamoras, Mexico; Thomas Anthony, New-York; Leon Pacilio, Paris, France; A. Tartuinon, New-York; Poisson Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, two children and servant, Paris, France; Mrs. C. Paradaire, Miss Jessie Paradaire, New-York.

Sept. 7.—*In steamship United Kingdom, for Glasgow*—Jas. S. Aylward, Brooklyn; Rev. J. T. Kirby, Augusta, Ga.; George F. Draper, C. H. Haimbrugh, J. P. Kraft, G. A. Kraft, William Hubbs, James R. Moore, John Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss Mary A. Cottan, James Cruckshank, New-York; Miss Carole Anita Falk, Greenpoint; Jas. D. Sherman, Milwaukie; Alexander W. Williams, Jno. Walter, Fredrich Helm, Scranton, Pa.; Jno. Thorpe, Mathew Edgar, David Williams, Guitch O'bundley, Frederick Hughner, Robert Clarke, Mrs. Clarke and infant, New-York; Alex. Scott, New-York; Mrs. Jas. Cowan, Melville Eggleston, Miss Mary Randalls, Peter Campbell, Jno. Alexander, Jno. Cottan, Mrs. Elizabeth Cottan and four children, Michael Kelly, Alex. Boyd, Samuel Hartley, Mrs. Bella Hartley, New-York.

Sept. 7.—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool*—Miss Combe, Mr. Scott, Miss McDonald, Al. Trehhe, S. Wolf, W. E. Guthrie, wife and child, Richard A. Connor, wife, Elizabeth Connor and Wm. H. Connor, R. G. Walker, Wm. Barbour and wife, Wm. Cook, James Glover, Thos and Wm. Skene, Richard Mott Jones, Grant Allen, Rev. Hugh Elder, Percival De Luce, F. W. Count Van Limburg sterum, Edward Perkins, B. Richardson and wife, Dr. W. S. Armstrong, of Atlanta, Geo.; Mrs. T. Rodriquez and child, James Eves and wife, D. F. Combe, the Lord Bishop of Honolulu, Miss Staley and Master Staley, Mme. Green and 2 children, Thomas Walls, Dr. Stone and wife, H. Kenvan, R. J. Hughes, William Byecroft.

Sept. 7.—*In steamship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool*—B. V. Humphrey, W. Oliver, Albany; Charles Sharpe, Hamilton, Tenn.; U. S. Parks, Columbus, O.; John Tyson, Mrs. Tyson, Miss Casey, T. I. Jenkins, Louisville, Ky.; Frans Todd, Mr. and Mrs. John Armor and 3 children, Denver, Colorado; W. E. Juuson, H. A. Wright, New-York; T. Martin, Chicago; J. Cook, Boston; George Walch, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. J. Gilden, Windsor, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kiernan, Baltimore; Miss Mary Crane, Brooklyn; Miss M. Garth, Pittsfield, Mass.; R. Cameron, Paris.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Dr. W. D. Spore, Thos. Cukwright, F. Nugent, Mark Hopkin, J. T. Onul, Capt. P. W. Howbhan, 16th U. S. Infantry, H. F. Willing, J. D. Willing, C. V. Hullyer, H. L. Richards, Mrs. Rhue and 2 infants and servant, Geo. S. Nichol, Edgar H. Nichol, Jno. Winter and wife, John Beetz, Chas. Glenfellow, John Ryne, T. Healy, M. Rosenfeld, G. F. Crabtree, T. Hermerie, Geo. S. Cook, J. L. Villalonger and servant, E. A. Clark, E. L. Tribley, Miss Fanny Ball, Miss Jennie Hopkins, J. A. Dennis and wife.

In steamship Granada for Charleston—Mr. Raynolds, Piccolata, Mrs. Vinar and two daughters, H. C. Hamburger, James Skellin, N. J. Gammon, K. Shields, Charles T. Dodge, Wm. M. Palmer, S. S. Parker, Mrs. Parker, Master Parker, W. Benziger, Mrs. W. Benziger, Miss Benziger, Mrs. Badger, Mr. Seydell, Chas. L. Guilbeaume, Miss Elvira Peters, Mrs. Eliza Peters, Capt. Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. Col. Welden, P. Jacob, W. Pranse and other names not known.

Passengers Arrived.

Sept. 7.—*In steamship Hermann, from Bremen*—C. Mugge, F. Witte and wife, G. Peters, A. Flack and wife, O. Prolfs, E. Michaeli, E. Schierenberg, C. A. Fritze and wife, E. Biesch, H. P. Zeuner, C. W. Scott, O. Rossmann and children, Mrs. Barth, Mrs. Knoop, C. Roseway, J. Wilson and family, Dr. Kessling, G. A. Lathrop, Bishop J. E. Harney, C. Kingsley, Mrs. and Miss Anlog, F. A. Schevili and family, Mr. Hemmer, Geo. Mecke, H. Siebold, G. Falk, T. and L. Schwerdtmann, A. Hockstetter, G. Weil, Mrs. Levy and family, H. Fiegenh im and family, C. Vogeler, B. Neugass and child, A. Haber, Rosa Lehmann and children, S. Rosenheim, Mr. Mattison and son, Mr. Blatt, W. Lendrousin, L. W. Wolfstein, E. Bausch, Mr. Runkel and wife, and others in 2d cabin.

Sept. 7.—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Florence Webster and child, Mrs. Thornton and child, Mrs. M. A. Sirer, Mrs. Atkinson, Miss J. Stappers, Miss Kate Ranoe, Mrs. and Miss Galbraith, Miss Walsh, J. Galbraith, Miss H. Waas, T. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Wadlow, J. Fisher, R. W. Christesen, F. Mayer, S. Posl, Mr. and Mrs. Koller, Mr. and Mrs. Morison, J. Adams, T. Utley, J. Hall, C. Kolbe, H. Moorehouse, Miss L. Bierner, J. Poole, M. Wright, J. Macfarlane, P. S. Vieder, Mr. Hoffman, J. A. Cowler, F. Foulkes, Miss C. Saunders, Mrs. M. Burke, Richard P. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Dotler, T. Harwood, Sam. and Siegel Walter, A. Lescano, Mr. and Mrs. Needham, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Mr. Molyneau, H. Wainer, Mrs. Rippier, Mr. Nicholson, J. O. Reay, and 667 in the steerage.

Sept. 7.—*In Steamship Atalanta from London*—F. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, A. P. Ward, Geo. Blicks and family, J. Whaley, Mr. Lemcke and wife, Miss A. Carlstedt, H. Levesey and wife, Wm. Arthur and wife, C. H. Chapin, M. Delany, F. L. and B. Reid, J. Thompson and family, J. D. Shepherd, Robert and Miss H. Jones, G. Weston, J. R. Montgomery, Mrs. A. Tootles, J. Bliss, T. Young and family, Miss H. Lord, H. Lilley and family, Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, Miss C. J. Cox, Mrs. M. White, T. C. Tilley, A. J. O'Keefe, L. Gaza, G. Jael, Mrs. G. Rodgers, C. Jahnke, M. J. Carrilo, F. Merrick, Mrs. H. Burnham, G. Teggand and wife, E. Brown, T. James, Mrs. K. Lewis, H. Steele, Lieut. Von Hake, A. Hartmann, W. King, Mrs. Hilbrowe, A. Tournier, J. Tournier, P. N. Reoneur, Jose de Fontes, J. A. Jackson and family, W. and E. W. Barry, Mrs. and Miss Diani, Mrs. H. L. Penet, J. S. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Adder, Mrs. E. Lecour, Miss M. C. Sulsbeper, J. E. Loisseau.

Sept. 7.—*In steamship Columbia from Glasgow*—Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, A. Young, G. W. Colby, Dr. Clark, C. Ehotress, J. W. and John Birnie, Capt. J. Battersby, Jas. Wilkie, Miss M. Wilkie, Rev. H. Hauston, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Saul, W. Russell, W. Hislop, Capt. A. Hoyt, Mr. Warner, Mr. Eames, Mr. Woodburn, Rev. J. Kennedy, D. Baiseley, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss C. Kennedy, Geo. Gearn, Miss Gearn, Mrs. and Miss Lamont, N. Lamont, Rev. J. W. Sproul, H. Allee, J. Demarest, Rev. R. Morse, Dr. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Waterson, J. A. Waite, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. White, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. P. Kendrick and child, Rev. H. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd and family, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. Harkins, Mr. and Mrs. W. Houston, Miss Heany, W. Burgoyne, Mrs. and Miss Simpkinson, W. London, Jr., Wm. Culley, J. Milligan, B. Bolton, Miss Mackay, S. Stewart, J. Moffat, H. H. Belfield, J. Dempsey, P. Tracey, Miss Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. H. Boyd, H. F. Linn, W. Kerr, W. P. Clark, J. Dingmall, R. Williams, J. Panton, G. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fettie, Wm. Kerr, Robert Browne, Jr., S. Massanet, J. C. Fernald, Robert Sellars, P. Delph, Mr. and Mrs. W. Harman, J. E. McEnoy, Thomas Porteous, Elizabeth Oliver, D. Smyth, Robert Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Callaghan and three children, J. Kendricn, Mr. Smith, Isaac Fettle, Mrs. Virtue and three children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 35 | Sun sets...... 6 21 | Moon sets....12 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 52 | Gov. Island. 3 41 | Hell Gate.... 5 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Lewis, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; United Kingdom, (Br.,) Donaldson, Glasgow, F. Macdonald; City of Boston, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Rapidan, Eaton, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Cumberland, Scandella, Porto Rico and Laguayra, J. Agostine; Geo. Washington, Whitman, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Granada, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Valley City, Tomlin, Alexandria, J. Hand; Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Key West, Rudolf, Boston, Benner, Brown & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington, D. C., Smith & Brown; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Isaac Jeans, Boyling, San Francisco, H. D. Sutton.

Barks Josephine Martin, Fickett, Leghorn, W. Ray; Inna, (Br.,) Cummings, Fernandina, A. S. Brown; Boston, (Ital.,) La Camann, Genoa and Palmos, Slocovich & Smith; Christiana, (Norw.,) Large, Mansanilla, Holmboe & Co.

Brigs Goodwin, Coffin, Oporto, J. Henry; J. F. Carney, Carney, Swan Island, Dearborn Bros.; Chief, (Br.,) Morris, Pictou, J. F. Whitney & Co.; A. P. L., (Br.,) Landry, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; Petrel, (Br.,) McKenzie, Nassau, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Thos. Turrell, Thompson, St. John, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Arctic, (Br.,) Crane, Cow Bay, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Dirigo, Small, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.

Schooners Saladin, (Br.,) Slocomb, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; M. Holmes, Ireland, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Ed. Slade, Cook, Jacksonville and Pilatka, Van Brunt & Slaght; Nevada, Doughty, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; San Juan, Broshett, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Breeze, Somers, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Cygnet, Small, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.; E. L. B. Wales, Leach, Wilmington, N. C., Cammann & Morrison; Magnolia, Rockwell, Norfolk, Va., L. B. Gager; Horace L. Francis, New-Haven, J. & N. Briggs & Co.; Romp, Mitchell, Newburyport, J. Frye; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Sloops Emerald, Norton, Providence, G. K. Rackett; Emily, Allen, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkinhom, London and Havre, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Left London Aug. 18, and Havre 20th, with 482 passengers. Aug. 27, lat. 49 21, lon. 29 02, passed ship Mexicana, bound E.; 4th inst., lat. 41 18, lon. 62 04, bark Zebra, bound W.; 6th, lat. 40 27, lon. 71 03, ship Southampton, from London for New-York.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool Aug. 21, via Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 704 passengers to the Nat. Steam Navigation Co. Was detained at Queenstown in consequence of a dense fog prevailing; had strong westerly winds during the passage. 3d inst., lat. 43 26, lon. 58 06, passed steamship City of Antwerp, bd. E.; same day, steamship Erin, do.

Steamship Hermann, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen Aug. 24, and Southampton 27th, 3 P. M., with mdse. and 768 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook 6th inst., 10 P. M. 6th inst., 7 P. M., lat. 40 30, lon. 69 30, passed steamship Union, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow Aug. 23, and Lough Foyle 24th, with mdse. and 480 passengers to F. Macdonald. 2d inst., lat. 47 10, lon. 51 40, spoke ship Queen of the West, bound W.; 5th, lat. 41 21, lon. 66 50, ship Thos. Dunham, from Shields for New-York; same day, passed steamship Scotia, bound E.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed & White.

Ship Jessamine, (of Liverpool,) Mahoney, Calcutta April 13, and Mauritius July 13, with mdse. to order.

Ship Southampton, Brown, London 43 ds., with mdse. and 18 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Co. 1st inst., had a heavy gale from S. E. to N. W.; lost and split sails.

Bark Daniel Draper, (Ital.,) Bottone, Palermo 48 ds., with fruit, &c., to James Robinson.

Brig Lizzie H. Kimball, (of Newburyport,) Langley, Cabarien 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to Merrill & Abbott. The brig John Brightman, for Boston, and schr. Windward, for New-York, sailed same day.

Brig Flight, Smith, Morant Bay, Jam., 23 ds., with logwood to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brig Mary Ellen, Waycott, Port-au-Prince and Miragoane 22 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Barbados 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Isabella, (of Barbados,) Morgan, Para 20 ds., with rubber, &c., to Burdett, Everett & Co.

Brig Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa 22 ds., with mdse. to Theodore Foulke & Co.

Schr. Ocean Queen, (Br.,) Eab, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to Holyok & Murray.

Schr. L. A. Van Brunt, Lucas, Newport.
Schr. C. Armstrong, Peterson, Virginia.
Schr. T. Williams, Willetts, Virginia.
Schr. J. G. Ferris, Hunt, Virginia.
Schr. Cornelius, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. J. G. Wright, White, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, N.

Sailed.

Steamers United Kingdom, Germania, Ville de Paris, City of Boston, Pennsylvania, Corsica, Granada, Champion, Geo. Washington, San Salvador, W. P. Clyde, Albemarle, Cumberland, Rapidan, Louisa Moore, Valley City, E. C. Knight.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Arr. steamer Ashland, from New-York; steamtug H. W. Workman, Philadelphia; barks Sierra Nevada, Talcahuano; Julia, Gonaives; brig Robert Wing, Goree.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 7.—Arr. schr. Windward, from Gibera, Cuba, with molasses, for orders; she reports brig G. W. Doan at Gibera, 21 ds. from Baltimore; the Windward experienced heavy weather, and sailed on the 27th at daybreak for New-York.

The schr. Grand Island, from Camden, Me., for Wilmington, N. C., with lime, has arrived at Norfolk in distress. Sld. schr. Wanderer, West Indies for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 5—Arr. schrs. Union Flag, Maloney, Philadelphia for Boston; Willard Philips, Summers, do. do.; Hannah Little, Godfrey, do. do.; Louisa Frazier, Stedman, do. do.; S. L. Russell, Smith, do. for Lynn; Ireland, do. for Boston; Mary B. Harris, Crowley, Elizabethport for Portsmouth; Wm. Lancaster, Anderson, Providence for St. John, N. B.; Only Son, Marson, Rondout, Gardiner; Frederick Hall, Anderson, Boston for Portland, Conn.; Henry B. Gibson, of Orleans; Alfred Hall, New-York; Gettysburgh, do.; J. C. Thompson, Vansant, do.; John Lancaster, Williams, do. for Boston; W. H. Dennes, Lake, do. for Salem; Ceresco, Smith, St. George, N. Y.; Wm. Arthur, Andrews, New-York for Portsmouth, N. H.; James Wapler, Philadelphia for Lynn; Herbert Haron, Lewis, Rondout for Boston; Conroy, French, Saco for New-York; Pinta, Small, New-Haven for do.; Ada Allen, Owen, Pembroke for Baltimore; Canova, Patterson, Ellsworth for New-York; Elma Wright, Freeman, Boston for Alexandria. All the vessels before reported have sailed.

Sept. 6, A. M.—Light winds and calms. Sld. schr. Freddie Hall.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 7.—Arr. steamship Rebecca Clyde, New-York; Francis, Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Andrew Castle—ship, for Colombo, May 24, lat. 16 23 S., lon. 70 32 E.

Clara—ship, from Sydney for London, June 15, lat. 25 48 S., lon. 53 30 E.

City of Providence—steamer, from St. Thomas for Rio Janeiro, Aug. 27, lat. 27 50, lon. 67 24.

Delhi—ship, from Bombay for Havre, 78 days out, July 25, lat. 15 17 S., lon. 7 05.

Esmok—ship, from Adelaide for Cork, 57 days out, June 23, lat. 27 21 S., lon. 42 59 E.

Florence—brig, of Mystic, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Sept. 4, off Nantucket.

Honaiby—ship, from Batavia for Amsterdam, July 4, lat. 34 58 S., lon. 22 20 E.

Niobe—bark, Bowers, from Boston for New-Orleans, Sept. 4, lat. 40 20, lon. 69 48.

Nile—ship, from London for Calcutta, Aug. 5, lat. 5 44 S., lon. 27 28 W.

Star Cast e—whal.'brig, of Whitehaven, with 200 bbls. sperm oil, no date, lat. 33 10, lon. 74 30; had captured 3 whales the day previous.

Staffa—ship, from Akyab for Falmouth, 9 days out, April 24, lat. 13 27, lon. 90 36 E.

W. H. Haslinden—ship, from Colombo for Falmouth, 42 days out, June 24, lat. 26 52 S., lon. 40 44 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Aug. 17, brig Salin s, Hunt, for New-York soon; schr. Matilda, Stevens, do.

At Cabarien, Aug. 26, brig George, for Boston, ldg.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,
PARIS, 1867.
WHEELER & WILSON, NO. 625 BROADWAY,
AWARDED,
OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS,
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OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 61, Sept. 7, 1867.
20, 28, 58, 16, 30, 14, 71, 11, 42, 66, 57, 68.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 62, Sept. 7, 1867.
70, 74, 24, 53, 29, 48, 37, 36, 57, 28, 47, 49, 61.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 342, Sept. 7, 1867.
41, 14, 47, 46, 50, 28, 54, 48, 38, 49.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 343, Sept. 7, 1867.
33, 67, 74, 56, 40, 42, 39, 63, 30, 54, 68.
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